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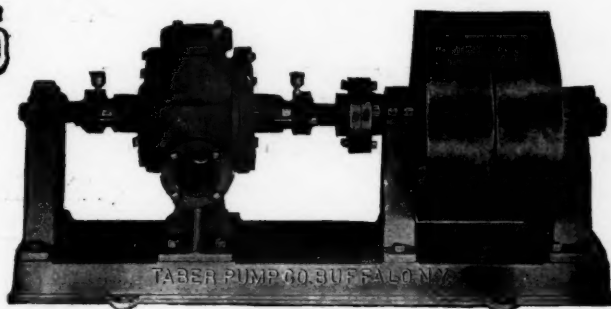
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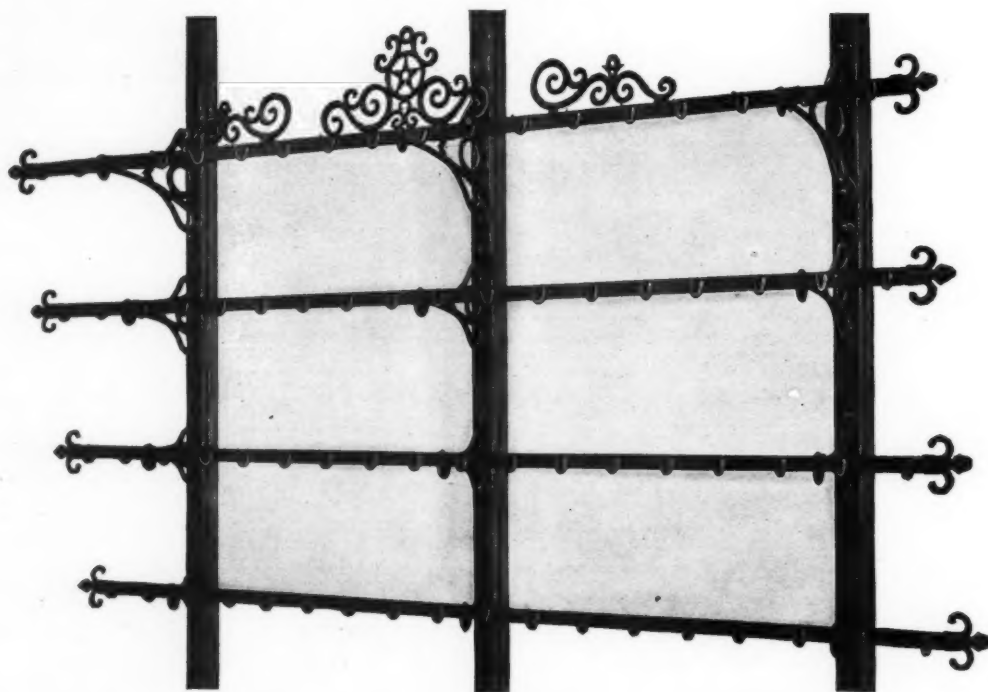
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 8.

BRITISH MAY HELP SHIPPERS.

Cable advices this week from London state that consideration of the question of the treatment of neutral shippers, as raised by the American notes to Great Britain, has reached an advanced stage, with the prospect of important modifications designed to benefit the status of neutral shippers, and which, it is believed, will give satisfaction to those who are making the chief complaint.

Under the present system, when cargoes of perishable goods are seized, the goods are sold and the proceeds returned to the shipper in case he establishes the bona fide character of the shipment. But deductions are made from the proceeds, so that the shipper pays the expense of detention, port dues, demurrage, etc., and the amount returned to the shipper is thus eaten up by charges notwithstanding that the bona fide character of the shipment has been established.

The new principle likely to be applied will protect neutral shippers from charges, and in case the cargoes are detained or subjected to loss the shipper will receive an indemnity placing him in as good a position as though there had been no interruption to the shipment. If there is loss due to mistaken seizures it will be borne by the government instead of by the neutral shipper, and an indemnity will be given for an interrupted voyage.

Aside from this main feature in the contemplated change there also will be a system of fines and checks designed to warn shippers to observe complete good faith in making shipments. The modifications are along the lines of practice of one of the continental Entente Allies which gives indemnity when a cargo of a neutral shipper is mistakenly seized, and they are the result of an exchange of views between Great Britain and her allies concerning the position to be taken as a result of the American notes.

MEAT PRODUCERS OPPOSE BRANDEIS.

Resolutions condemning the appointment of L. D. Brandeis as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States were passed last week at a called meeting of the board of directors of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association at Des Moines, Iowa. The meat producers' association has a membership in Iowa of about 3,500 members, and resolutions from it are believed to carry with them great weight. The association members condemn the record which Mr. Brandeis has made in his attitude toward shippers.

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE DAIRY PRODUCTS Move to Look Into Disease Conditions in That Industry

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Congressman Linthicum of Maryland for an investigation of dairies and dairy products. He proposes a committee of five Congressmen who shall investigate and report on the alleged unsanitary condition of dairies and the menace of dairy products to the public health. They shall report as to whether or not Federal inspection and supervision is necessary to protect the public, and the best and most economic methods for such inspection and supervision.

This resolution may be expected to evoke a storm of protest from the embattled dairy interests, which have always enjoyed immunity from government regulation, and which cannot be expected to understand why such a preposterous proposition as this should be put forward.

The resolution is backed by admitted facts. In its preamble it states that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has reported 94.5 per cent. of the creameries of the country insanitary, 61.5 per cent. of the cream used unclean or decomposed, and 72.6 per cent. of the cream made into raw butter in which disease germs retain their virulence for a long time. The government also reports a large percentage of dairy cattle affected with tuberculosis, and that infected dairy products are among the active agents in the spread of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases.

Are Not Subject to Federal Inspection.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that dairy products are the most widely used of all human foods, and that dairies and dairy products are not subject to Federal inspection, a condition which is causing growing alarm among consumers.

Therefore the resolution calls for a Congressional investigation to determine the facts, and to see if a system of Federal inspection and supervision of dairies and creameries is not necessary, and if so, to report on the best way to inaugurate and enforce such a system of inspection.

The discussion of this resolution may be expected to bring the facts more clearly before the public. Such enlightenment is one of the reasons why the dairy interests will view this development with alarm. They are afraid of the light; they do not want the consuming public to know the real condition

of things, which is so clearly and pithily expressed in the preamble to this resolution.

The resolution was presented in the House last Friday by Congressman Linthicum of Maryland, and was referred to the House Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed. It is in full as follows:

"Whereas it is reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry that ninety-four and five-tenths per centum of the creameries of the country are insanitary to a greater or less degree; that sixty-one and five-tenths per centum of the cream used is unclean or decomposed, or both; that seventy-two and six-tenths per centum of the cream is not pasteurized, but is made into butter to be consumed in a raw state, in which state disease germs retain their virulence for a long period of time; that a large percentage of all dairy cattle are affected with tuberculosis; and that infected dairy products are among the active agents in the spread of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases; and

"Whereas dairy products are the most widely used of all human foods; and

"Whereas dairies and dairy products are not subject to Federal inspection, so that there is a growing sense of alarm among the consumers: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of five members of the House whose duty it shall be to investigate and report as speedily as practicable

"(a) Whether conditions prevailing in dairies and dairy products seriously menace the health and property of the people of the United States;

"(b) Whether Federal inspection and supervision, either alone or in co-operation with State and municipal inspection and supervision is necessary to the reasonable protection of the health and property of the citizens of the United States;

"(c) If so, then the best and most economic methods of inaugurating and enforcing such inspection and supervision.

"Second. That for the purpose of fulfilling its functions said committee is empowered to summon and examine witnesses, enforce the production of records, and to do all other things needful and lawful to accomplish its purpose.

"Resolved further, that the expenses of said inquiry and investigation shall paid out of

(Continued on page 36.)

GOVERNMENT WENT BEYOND ITS AUTHORITY

Federal Court So Rules on Regulation Made in Tallow Case

In a recent issue *The National Provisioner* reported the decision of Federal Judge Orr in the suit of the Pittsburgh Melting Company against the B. & O. Railroad Company and the Federal Agricultural Department, resulting from the government's refusal to permit the interstate shipment of fats from uninspected establishments, even though marked "inedible" as required by the meat inspection regulations.

Judge Orr decided that the shipment should not have been forbidden. He ruled that the Secretary of Agriculture exceeded the authority given him by the Federal meat inspection act in making regulations which forbade the interstate shipment of fats from uninspected establishments.

The decision was of wider importance than the settlement of the question as to shipment of inedible products or products from uninspected establishments. It involved the basic question of the scope and legality of federal meat inspection regulations, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to use wide discretion in the making of such regulations.

The Court decided that the Secretary of Agriculture had exceeded the authority given him by the meat inspection act, and that the effect of his action was to make law and not regulations. Judge Orr said Congress could not delegate its authority in that respect.

The Court's Decision in Full.

The *National Provisioner* has already commented on this decision and its effects. The decision is of such interest to the trade that it is here reproduced in full:

This suit in equity is before the court for decision after trial. The controversy involves a construction of that portion of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. at Large, 674), which is commonly known as the Meat Inspection Amendment. Particularly it involves the question whether the plaintiff and the plaintiff's products are within the provisions of that act, and the question whether or not the Secretary of Agriculture has not exceeded his power in the adoption of certain new regulations intended to become effective on November 1, 1914.

The immediate reason for filing the bill, as appears in the testimony, was the refusal by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to accept a shipment of tallow oil, because of notice to it by the defendant C. E. Totten, who was an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, that the shipment offered by the plaintiff was not accompanied by a certificate in the form required by the regulations of November 1, 1914. This brief statement of the case was supported by the evidence at the trial from which are found the following facts:

The plaintiff is a corporation of Pennsylvania and owns and operates a plant for the manufacture of tallow oil (sometimes known as "oleo oil"), stearine, tallow, cracklings, stock and grease in the city of Pittsburgh. It and its predecessors have been in business for more than 78 years. Its plant is connected by means of a railroad siding with the railroad of the defendant railroad company. The defendant railroad company is a corporation of the State of Maryland and is a common carrier operating a line of railroad from various points including, among others, from Pittsburgh to New York.

The plaintiff in 1881, or thereabouts, be-

gan the manufacture of oleomargarine and continued in that business for five or six years, until the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act forbidding the manufacture of that substance. Plaintiff then ceased such manufacture, and thereafter operated its plant for the sole production of tallow or oleo oils, stearine, grease, tallow, cracklings and stock, until the present time, using the machinery and equipment which had formerly been used by it in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Plaintiff does not sell or ship tallow or oleo oil, or any of its product, to any manufacturer or dealer in oleomargarine. It sells its product to manufacturers of soap, railroad companies, oil companies, steel companies and others. Among its customers are Fairbanks & Company, W. & H. Walker, Colgate & Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and various railroad companies. It ships a very large portion of its oil to Holland, Sweden and other foreign countries.

Tallow or oleo oil is used not only for making soap, but for the production of glycerine, dynamite, and for other industrial and commercial purposes, including the manufacture of oleomargarine.

It is the product of the fat of slaughtered beef cattle. The fat from which the plaintiff manufactures its oil is collected by its wagons, which visit various establishments in Allegheny County in the State of Pennsylvania, where beef cattle are slaughtered, or slaughtered animals are sold for meat. In the selection of these fats the plaintiff uses care and endeavors to select the best and purest. It uses the fat from all parts of the animal and not the fat from particular parts only of the animal.

Oleo oil which is intended to be used and is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, is taken from particular parts of the carcass of the animal. Plaintiff's oil is not denatured. In plants which are inspected by inspectors appointed by the Department of Agriculture the process of denaturing is applied only to fats from condemned carcasses or fats which have fallen upon the floor, or perhaps have received some similar treatment.

Effect of Denaturing Tallow Oil.

It is not practicable to denature tallow oil without impairing in some degree its value. While the evidence disclosed that its value for lubricating or illuminating purposes would not be affected, and perhaps for some of the coarser products of industrial operations, yet the court is satisfied that denaturing would affect the value of the oil for some of the purposes for which it is used, as in the manufacture of the finer soaps, tooth powders and other pharmaceutical preparations.

Neither oleo oil nor tallow oil is sold by wholesale or retail grocers as a common article of food. While the evidence discloses the fact that some people have eaten both at times, yet the fair conclusion from the testimony is that neither is a food. There was no evidence that any person had ever eaten any of plaintiff's product.

Plaintiff's oil is sold in the market as tallow oil. It is not sold in the market as oleo oil at prices for which oleo oil sells. The prices for oleo oil are higher than the prices of tallow oil. The oil which plaintiff ships in interstate and foreign commerce is shipped in tins, upon which, in addition to other markings, there are conspicuously placed the words "Tallow Oil" and "Inedible."

There was no evidence in the case that plaintiff by correspondence or otherwise had at any time led anyone to believe that the oil shipped by it was edible. Nor was there any evidence in the case that the plaintiff by subterfuge had at any time intended or attempted to evade the provisions of the law.

Method of the Federal Inspection.

On or shortly after October 1, 1906, at which time the Act of Congress now under consideration went into effect, the Depart-

ment of Agriculture established at the plant of the plaintiff a system of inspection, whereby the entire operation of the plant was under the direction of an inspector assigned by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and thereafter for several years no operations were carried on at the plant of the plaintiff except under the direct supervision of such inspector or inspectors.

The mode of inspection during that period was as follows: The fat, after it was collected by wagons from various establishments in said county and delivered to plaintiff's plant, was inspected by the inspector by looking at it and smelling it. During the process of manufacturing the oil, the inspector made observations as to the temperature maintained in boiling the fat. When the oil was ready for shipment the inspector further inspected it by tasting and smelling it. In addition to the inspection of the product itself, the inspector maintained a general supervision over the condition of the plant.

Although plaintiff was advised that its plant was not subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress, known as the Meat Inspection Amendment, it submitted to the same because the mode of inspection was deemed to be reasonable.

On or about May 10, 1907, the plaintiff was informed by the Bureau of Animal Industry that the Department of Agriculture had adopted a regulation whereby the mode of inspection theretofore maintained at plaintiff's plant would be discontinued, and whereby the plaintiff would not be permitted to use in the manufacture of tallow oil fat obtained from animals slaughtered at other than official establishments, being those at which official inspection under the Act of Congress was maintained.

The mode of inspection adopted by said bureau, pursuant to said regulations was as follows: The driver of each wagon delivering fat to plaintiff's plant was required to obtain from each person from whom he obtained such fat, and to deliver to the bureau's inspector, a certificate stating that the fat was from the carcasses of beef cattle, which had been slaughtered at one of said official establishments. After the receipt of such information the plaintiff declined to accede to the requirements of such new regulations and thereupon the Government withdrew its inspection from plaintiff's plant.

After Inspection Was Withdrawn.

After the withdrawal of the inspection, the plaintiff shipped its product as "inedible" only, and so marked it in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture, which became effective April 1, 1908, and continued to ship its product until July, 1910, when an inspector notified the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company not to carry a certain shipment to one of plaintiff's customers in Rotterdam, Holland.

Plaintiff then filed its bill in equity in this court against said railroad company, and C. E. Totten, the Government inspector, to restrain the enforcement of such notice, and to permit such shipment to go forward, which proceedings were subsequently discontinued by reason of the disposition of the indictment hereinafter mentioned.

At or about the same time that the bill in equity was filed the said Government inspector caused an information to be made against the plaintiff and its general manager, upon which an indictment was obtained, charging them with unlawfully offering to said railroad company a meat food product for transportation from Pittsburgh and thence to Rotterdam. In that case a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

From that time until January 15, 1915, the plaintiff, without complaint or objection on the part of the defendant Totten, or the said Bureau of Animal Industry, continued to make shipments of oil in interstate and foreign commerce, as an inedible fat, labeling each tierce containing the same with the word "Inedible," and delivering to the carrier certificates in the following form, namely:

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN MEAT TRADE

Effect of War on British and Other Markets

By W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., London, England.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a leading figure in the world's traffic in frozen meats the annual review of the trade situation by Weddel & Company is of interest to all readers of *The National Provisioner*. The changes wrought and conditions brought about by the Great War make this year's annual review of special interest.]

Without doubt, 1915 was an altogether abnormal year, not so much in respect of the volume of importations, or the range of prices, or the opening up of new markets and new sources of supply, although these were all noteworthy, as because practically the whole meat trade, almost alone among the trades of Great Britain, was taken out of commercial hands and put under official control.

The importance of frozen meat in connection with the conduct of the Great War was made abundantly manifest in the course of 1914; but it was not until the beginning of 1915 that the British Government took the steps necessary to secure what was practically complete control of the industry at all stages. The requisitioning of the outputs of the freezing work of Australia and New Zealand, by agreement with the Australasian Governments, on terms more or less acceptable to the producers, secured the main supplies produced within the British Empire; while the simple expedient of commandeering the British refrigerated mercantile marine effectually secured control of the foreign supplies—primarily of South America, and indirectly of North America and all outside sources.

These important steps, far-reaching in their consequences, were taken with a view to guaranteeing the necessary supplies, not only for the British Army and general public, but also for the French Army, and latterly for the Italian. They involved fundamental changes in the methods of carrying on a vast trade which has been built up painstakingly during the past thirty years.

In order to attain the objects of the Board of Trade and the War Office, existing contracts were left unfilled or unceremoniously cancelled; steamers were diverted on short notice from their intended routes; the established modes of buying and of selling were entirely altered; freedom of contract ceased to exist; and at every stage the industry became regulated and controlled at the will of the authorities, untrammelled by any ordinary considerations of loss or profit.

Even although an appreciably larger amount of refrigerated tonnage than in 1914 was available for the transport of meat from all sources during the course of the year, it becomes a matter for congratulation to find, when due allowance is made for the delivery of a large number of cargoes to the Continent, and for the detention of steamers from time to time on transport service, that the total imports into Great Britain were maintained at near the level of the previous year.

Introducing Frozen Meat to France and Italy.

The Continent played a very much more important part than usual in the year's trade, as the quantities directed to France and Italy are estimated to have amounted to over 150,000 tons, against an estimated total of only 26,210 tons in 1914. Inasmuch as almost the whole of this meat was used for the

armies on active service, it is manifest that frozen meat must have secured a first class advertisement, not only in France and Italy, but in other countries where hitherto it had been practically unknown.

One of the first results of this development was an immediate demand for cold storage warehouses on the Continent, in order to handle the new commodity satisfactorily. And the lesson is hardly likely to be thrown away entirely, even in countries where refrigeration hitherto has been considered to be quite unnecessary in connection with the food supply.

In France, the increased consumption by the army was met to a large extent by the introduction of these entirely new supplies of frozen meat, with the result that values of French home-grown meat rose but little above normal; while in this country, the importation of meat being barely maintained, and the home supplies showing no great expansion, the increased army consumption naturally brought about an important advance in values.

On the whole, therefore, comparing 1915 with 1914, the civil population in France was in a better position than that of the United Kingdom, through being permitted to use British ships to supplement their home supply by importing frozen meat for the army from Australia, South and North America, Canada, Madagascar, Brazil, etc.

Government Desire to Regulate Prices.

A consideration subsidiary to the supplying of army requirements, which also influenced the British Government in taking control of the trade, was the desire to regulate sales in such a way that prices, if advanced at all, would not be unduly raised to the general public. In view, however, of the reduction in the total supply of home and imported meats available, coupled with the increased consumption in the army, and a strong civilian demand, it was impossible fully to attain this object.

As a simple matter of fact, soon after the government took over supplies, but not necessarily in consequence thereof, wholesale prices advanced materially; and the 1915 average at Smithfield was about 30 per cent. higher than the 1914 average.

Neither in the United Kingdom nor in France can it be said that there was much ground for serious complaint against the prices generally ruling, having regard to what was commonly feared might happen in the event of a war with any great power, even with Britain retaining full command of the seas.

Retailers Had a Profitable Year.

Whereas in 1914 retailers generally had a very unprofitable year on account of the difficulty they experienced in raising prices to a level commensurate with wholesale values, their position in 1915 became distinctly more favorable, partly through the elimination of much of the excessive competition which in recent years had characterized the retail trade.

Not only did retailers succeed in raising

the general level of prices, but as a result of the extravagantly high wages secured by the working classes, the consumptive demand was not appreciably checked by the advance. Middle-class consumers doubtless restricted their consumption of meat, as much on account of the high prices as through any conscious effort to follow the advice of the government to economize in meat consumption.

Volume and Values of Meat Imports in 1915.

The total receipts of all kinds of frozen and chilled meat in 1915 amounted to 664,508 tons, as against 694,427 tons in 1914, and 720,257 tons in 1913. The Board of Trade valuation of these arrivals was £39,671,913 in 1915, as compared with £30,059,527 in 1914, and £26,648,161 in 1913. From these figures it will be seen that while the quantities last year fell short of the previous year by only 4.31 per cent., the valuation made at time of arrival increased by about 33 per cent.

Taking 100 as indicating the average of top quotations recorded for twelve leading descriptions of frozen meat for the past ten years, the index figure for 1915 was 161.18, as compared with 122.61 for 1914, 103.56 for 1913, 96.65 for 1912, and 86.26 for 1911. Wholesale values have risen by 86 per cent. within five years, and two-thirds of that advance has taken place since August, 1914. Stated otherwise, the average prices current on Smithfield Market in 1915 show an increase of over 40 per cent. since the war.

The world's export output of frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb in 1915 is estimated at 882,658 tons, compared with 806,413 tons in 1914, and 767,311 tons in 1913.

Supplies of Frozen Meat.

Mutton arrivals in Great Britain during the year amounted to 6,463,368 carcasses, and show a decrease of 283,433 carcasses, or 4.2 per cent. on the 1914 total of 6,746,801 carcasses, which, it may be recalled, marked a decrease of 8.5 per cent. compared with the total of 7,377,454 carcasses received in 1913.

Australia and New Zealand increased their shipments by 91,730 and 213,583 carcasses respectively, and the lower gross total in 1915 is due to a heavy drop of 591,403 carcasses from South America, equal to 28.9 per cent. of the 2,041,920 carcasses imported thence in 1914.

Uruguay and Patagonia together sent 136,324 carcasses more, but shipments from Argentina fell off to the extent of 727,727 carcasses, or nearly 50 per cent.

Lamb receipts were 5,727,993 carcasses—a decline of 314,045 carcasses, equal to 5.2 per cent. compared with the arrivals in 1914, which amounted to 6,042,038 carcasses. The only increase was from New Zealand, amounting to 99,430 carcasses, or 2.8 per cent. From Australia the arrivals showed a reduction of 231,649 carcasses, or 14.2 per cent. From South America there was a decline of 181,826 carcasses, equal to 21.8 per cent. of the total of the preceding year.

The total importations of mutton and lamb together amounted to 12,191,361 carcasses, a reduction of 597,478 carcasses, or 4.7 per cent. of the 12,788,839 carcasses received in 1914.

There was a very big expansion in total arrivals of frozen beef, which aggregated

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TESTS ON BOILED HAMS.

A reader of The National Provisioner in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly give me some data on what may be expected in yields, cost, etc., in boiling hams.

The following test answers your query: 25 hams weighing (drained) 485 pounds showed the following result: Weight of fat, 117 lbs., or 24.12 per cent.; bones, 33 lbs., or 6.80 per cent.; grease, 5 lbs., or 1.05 per cent. Weight of hams after smoking, 325 lbs., or 67.01 per cent. of drained weight. Weight cooked and chilled, 254 lbs., or 52.37 per cent. of drained weight. Shrinkage from drained to shipped weight, 231 lbs., or 47.60 per cent.

Now, figuring drained weight of hams at current prices and labor, etc., at, say, 1 3/4 cents per pound of finished product, constitutes the debit. This amount, less fat, bone and grease credits at current prices, divided by the chilled weight of the finished boiled hams, gives the cost price of the boiled ham. As, for instance

Debit:	
485 lbs. of drained hams @ 10.62c....	\$51.50
Labor and supplies @ 1 3/4, net weight	
254 lbs.	4.44
	\$55.94
Credit:	
254 lbs. boiled hams @ 19.43.....	\$49.35
117 lbs. fat @ 5.50.....	6.43
33 lbs. bones @ 0.12.....	0.04
5 lbs. grease @ 2.25.....	0.11
	\$55.93
Deducting fat, bones and grease value,	

\$6.58, from \$55.94, leaves \$49.36, divided by 254 lbs. of hams, makes the cost of boiled hams 19.43 cents per pound. These hams were A No. 1, fatted close.

The following is a test on straight and skinned boiling hams. Weight given is after the hams were drained 36 hours.

Straight: Pieces, 48; drained weight, 1,050 lbs.; weight after boning, 798 lbs.; bones, 73 lbs.; fat, 175 lbs.; grease, 14 lbs.; weight after cooking, 648 lbs.; weight after 24 hours' chill, 610 lbs.; yield per cent. of drained weight, 58.00 per cent.

Skinned: Pieces, 48; drained weight, 1,094 lbs.; weight after boning, 988 lbs.; bones, 87 lbs.; fat, 15 lbs.; grease, 31 lbs.; weight after cooking, 747 lbs.; weight after 24 hours' chill, 732 lbs.; yield per cent. of drained weight, 66.91 per cent.

On the straight hams the shrinkage from drained to shipped weight was 440 lbs., or 41.90 per cent. On the skinned hams the shrinkage was 362 pounds, or 33.09 per cent. Washing and branding (skin on); boning and wrapping; cooking and smoking (skin on); shipping; steady time and miscellaneous; administrative; parchment paper (4 lbs. on straight and 5 lbs. on skinned); 1 1/2 pounds string; 13 and 14 boxes; cost approximately \$1.75 per cwt. of finished weight. The cost of the two lots shipped, at the time the test was made, was—near enough for all practical purposes—16 1/2 cents per pound, boiling hams being at that time 9 3/4 cents per pound, and skinned hams 10 1/4 cents per pound.

Here is a test on boiling Calas: 50 pieces drained 36 hours, 1,001 lbs.; weight after boning, 871 lbs., or 79.83 per cent.; weight of bones, 73 lbs., or 6.69 per cent.; weight of fat, 141 lbs., or 12.92 per cent.; weight of grease, 18 lbs., or 1.65 per cent.; weight after cooking, 707 lbs., or 64.80 per cent.; weight after 24 hours' chilling, 677 lbs., or 62.06 per cent. Shrinkage from drained to shipped weight, 414 lbs., or 37.94 per cent.

Labor and material as follows cost about 1.75 cents per cwt.: Washing and branding, .02c. per cwt.; boning and wrapping, .35c. per cwt.; cooking .06c., shipping .12c. = 18c.

per cwt.; steady time and miscellaneous, .30c. per cwt.; administrative, .50c. per cwt.; 5 lbs. parchment paper, .10c. per cwt.; 1 1/2 lbs. string, .23c. per cwt.; 13 boxes, 10.45c. per cwt.

With Calas then at 5 3/4 cents., these cost when boiled and finished 10.18 cents.

SHRINKAGE IN HOG WEIGHTS.

A reader of The National Provisioner in Canada writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the average shrinkage from live to dressed weight in United States hogs? We feel that it is much less than in our Canadian dairy-fed hogs, which is about 22 per cent.

Hogs shrink from live to dressed weight 18 to 20 per cent., according to weight. Heavy, solid hogs shrink the least. Most packers estimate 20 per cent. shrinkage, and this is about the average. This is on a hot basis, of course. There is a further shrinkage of about 1 1/2 per cent. in chilling.

A test of a large number of hogs averaging 234.21 lbs. live weight, showed a shrinkage of 18.84 per cent. from live to dressed weight. This, of course, was the hot weight and not the chilled dressed weight; also, of course, with the head on and the ham facings. The net yield of these hogs was 69.51 per cent. of the live weight, figuring sides, hams, shoulders, lard, grease and rough meats or market meats.

As there were a number of hogs cut into certain English meats the lard percentage ran high, being 15.96 per cent., and the side meats 28.83 per cent.; the hams showed 12.35 per cent.; the shoulders, 8.88 per cent.; rough meats, 2.17 per cent.; grease, 0.32 per cent.; total, 69.51 per cent.

A test of 83 Canadian hogs showed a shrinkage of 20.80 per cent. from live to dressed weight, and another of 25 hogs showed a shrinkage of 23.20 per cent. These hogs shrank nearly 2 per cent. in the chill room.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

Built for Repeat Orders—Not for Price

Satisfactory service for a period of more than 20 years is the splendid record of many Swenson evaporators in American packing houses and glue and rendering establishments. The results have made so much money for their owners that more than 225 Swenson evaporators are now in operation in these plants. More than half of our business at present is made up of these repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
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SOUND ADVICE TO PACKERS

At a meat packers' dinner in New York City the other evening Mr. Don C. Seitz, the business manager of the New York World, offered his hearers some very sound advice. It was his first appearance at a gathering of this sort, and it was to be expected that he would talk on a trade topic. He did so, and to the point.

Mr. Seitz told the packers who composed his audience that they had a great industry, one to be proud of, and one which the public did not appreciate. He contrasted the old days of wasteful meat purveying with modern methods of saving and service, and said flatly that the public was getting something in this service for which it should expect to pay.

He criticised the meat trade for its method of meeting public criticism. He said that, instead of trying to put the blame for alleged

high prices on the high cost of livestock, or something or somebody else, the meat packer should educate the public to an appreciation of the convenience of modern meat purveying methods. The packer should advertise "service" and "convenience," and not try to shift the blame.

It was the soundest sort of advice. The meat trade has been put on the defensive by constant attacks against it from all directions, until it has formed the habit of excusing itself and blaming somebody else.

The meat trade has nothing to be ashamed of in its vocation. As Mr. Seitz said, it is serving the public with a convenience that was unknown before, and the public must expect to pay for that convenience which it demands. Fresh meat every day in the year takes the place of the jerked beef and the "sow-belly" of the old days, and meat products of all descriptions are at hand on the shelves of every corner grocery and in the ice box of every corner butcher. These conveniences cost money, and are worth the price.

Mr. Seitz was right. And while he is about it he might repeat his opinions of the meat trade to the employees of his editorial department. The New York World has been a leader in creating and spreading false reports of the meat trade and misrepresentations of meat trade conditions. It would take a good deal of advertising to correct the false impressions created by the World's slanders of the meat industry in the past.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR HOGS

Government theorists and trade rivals persist in circulation of misleading information concerning cottonseed meal as a feed for livestock, particularly for hogs. Despite the proof to the contrary adduced by their fellows at the experiment stations, Washington experts have continued to insist upon their theory of a mysterious poison element in cottonseed meal when fed to hogs. Perhaps they will give up some day, when they have to!

Meanwhile, linseed meal interests and others hostile to cotton meal do not hesitate to use these so-called authoritative statements in a trade campaign against the Southern product. About fifteen years ago a Texas Experiment Station employee wrote a bulletin in which he stated results derogatory to cotton meal as a hog feed. That bulletin is long out of print, and has been officially repudiated by the Texas Station, and yet Northwestern linseed meal interests still circulate it as a "knock" against their competitor.

The following letter, sent a short time ago to one of these "knockers" by the chief of the Animal Husbandry Division at the Texas Station, not only refutes this long-circulated

slender, but makes known the results of the latest investigation into the value of cottonseed meal as a hog feed:

College Station, Tex., Feb. 4, 1916.

Gentlemen:—We note in one of your circulars advertising linseed meal that you use certain extracts from Texas Bulletin 21 with reference to the feeding of cottonseed meal to hogs. In this connection we wish to advise you that Bulletin 21 is entirely out of date and the information it contained is certainly misleading in view of later experiments that have been conducted at this Station and elsewhere along this line.

While we do not question the value of linseed meal as a feed, we know positively that circulating such information as you are giving in your advertisement is very unfair to cottonseed meal and is giving entirely the wrong idea in regard to its value. There are many later station publications available which show the high value of cottonseed meal as a feed for all kinds of livestock when it is properly fed. And in order that you may be informed of more recent results that have been obtained in feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, I enclose herewith a circular that I have prepared along this line.

We believe if you will take the trouble to examine the bulletins of the various State experiment stations issued in recent years reporting tests in which cottonseed meal was fed to the different kinds of livestock, that you will be convinced of the injustice of using information from a bulletin long since out of print, when such information, in view of what is now known, is entirely incorrect.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. BURNS.

The latest Texas tests prove not only that cottonseed meal is a safe feed for hogs when properly fed, but that it is also the most economical and profitable feed. These tests show that the trouble has not been with the cotton meal, but with the people who fed it. Instead of poisoning the hogs with cottonseed meal, they have simply overfed them and given them indigestion.

The Texas authority says in summing up his latest investigation that better judgment in feeding cottonseed meal to hogs will get better results, and that "a more general use of it in the proper way will result in greater profit in hog raising." Which is something different from talking mysteriously about the "poisonous" effect of cottonseed meal as a hog feed!

CO-OPERATION FAILS AGAIN

Another co-operative concern dealing in foodstuffs which was to grow to immense proportions, etc., has failed, the scene in this instance being Washington and the subject the Columbia Co-operative Grocery Association. The concern had a store at 336 Pennsylvania avenue, southeast. The business started out well several months ago, but after a while trade languished, and a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was decided upon before the liabilities became too heavy.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Pacific Fisheries, Inc., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

It is reported that a soap factory may be established at Montezuma, Ga., by W. T. Christopher.

A contract has been let by Swift & Company for the erection of a branch house building at August, Ga.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Plainview, Tex., by James F. Lemond and others of Waco, Tex.

A three-story addition of brick construction will be erected by the D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Machinery for the manufacture of oil and other peanut products will be installed by the Elgin Cotton Oil Mill, Elgin, Texas.

A four-story and basement building to cost \$50,000 will be erected by the T. M. Sayman Soap & Toilet Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Three tons of hams were destroyed by a fire in the smokehouse of the B. F. Canney Company, Vaughan street, Boston, Mass.

M. Hawkins, J. Hawkins and Henry Rugeley have incorporated the Lake Austin Cattle Company, Bay City, Tex. Capital stock \$5,000.

An addition, five stories, 120x170 feet, and to cost about \$100,000, will be built by the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

It is reported that work will begin soon on the new \$400,000 packing plant to be erected at Newport, Wis., by the Farmers Terminal Packing Company.

The Gus Kohn Hide Company, Charlotte, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: Gustine Prayer, M. Brumfield and W. S. Beam.

The National Casing Company, to manufacture sausage casings, and all kinds of animal products, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Capital stock, \$60,000.

The Plant Tonic Company, Lakeland, Fla., to deal in fertilizers, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: C. W. Deen, president; Fred L. Sawyer, vice-president; H. E. Menninger, secretary, and W. D. McRae, treasurer.

The Jeddodale Farms Company, Inc., Batavia, N. Y., to deal in dairy products, cattle, poultry, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators

are: M. C. Rumsey, E. V. Rumsey, N. K. Cone, 20 Thomas avenue, Batavia, N. Y.

GERMANS SET PRICES FOR PORK.

Cable advices from Berlin this week state that the Bundesrath has set maximum prices for swine in stalls at from 63 marks (\$15.75) to 120 marks (\$30) per 100 metric pounds, live weight, according to size of animals. The various provincial authorities are to set wholesale prices for dealers, while municipal authorities must establish maximum retail prices.

The municipal authorities also must prescribe what proportions of pork on hand must be sold fresh and how much may be pickled. Imported swine are not subject to the maximum prices, but they may not be sold in the same shops which handle domestic pork.

The previous maximum prices applied only to the retailers, and as a result producers withheld their swine from the market or demanded a price for them which left no profit for middlemen and retailers.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH IMPROVEMENTS.

As predicted in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, the Union Stock Yards at Chicago are again in the absolutely free area. The new foot-and-mouth order went into effect on February 14. The only spot in the United States now under quarantine is Christian county, Illinois, and there there are no new cases. Nevertheless, as a precaution, another order of the Secretary of Agriculture provides that:

No cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine shall be shipped, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved from that portion of the State of Illinois lying north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford to any other State or the District of Columbia for purposes other than immediate slaughter unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of origin, showing the animals to be free from foot-and-mouth disease. This order shall not apply to animals which originate at points outside of the area hereinbefore mentioned.

The effect of this order is to prevent the interstate movement of animals for purposes other than slaughter from the territory designated unless accompanied by a Federal certificate.

MEAT INSPECTION IN DALLAS.

An ordinance providing for the establishment of a system of meat inspection in Dallas, Tex., drafted by the committee on food supply and markets of the Society for Municipal Research, has been presented to the Board of Health, and will be recommended for adoption by the Board of City Commissioners. Principal features of the ordinance are:

Inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine or goats before they shall be allowed to enter any slaughterhouse, packing, canning or rendering establishment in the city of Dallas. Animals found to show symptoms of disease shall be slaughtered separately from all animals found to be healthy and a post mortem examination also shall be made.

If a meat packing establishment is operated under Federal inspection no city inspection will be made. In cases where the city does inspect, all meat passed by inspectors shall be labeled "Dallas Inspected and Passed." If the meat is condemned it shall be so labeled and carcasses of all unsound animals shall be destroyed for food purposes in the presence of an inspector.

The Board of Health shall determine, through inspection of the premises, what slaughtering and packinghouses are kept in a sanitary condition and shall provide the rules and regulations under which sanitary conditions shall be maintained. Any place not kept up to the standard will not be stamped as passed by the inspectors.

On and after May 1, 1916, no firm shall sell or offer for sale in Dallas any meat that has not been passed after inspection.

No carcass of a dead animal which has not had an ante mortem inspection shall be brought into any packinghouse or similar establishment operated under inspection of the city of Dallas except those slaughtered by farmers. These must be inspected at such places, however, before they are sold for food.

A fine of \$200 is provided for violation of the proposed ordinance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 15, 1916. Sealed-proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-363. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., March 6, 1916; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

MODERN MEAT PLANT TO LEASE

Ready for Some Smart Packer to Walk Right In and Start Business!

Tenant is wanted for a modern meat plant in the heart of the wholesale district of New Haven, one of the best meat distributing centers in the East. Fully equipped with large cold storage and dry storage space, ice plant, water plant, boilers, engines, elevators, refrigerators, complete office fixtures. Even a railroad spur track and traveling cranes. All ready for you to step right in and get busy! A wonderful opportunity. For further information, apply to

UNITED SMELTING & ALUMINUM CO., Owners, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Active—Prices Firm—Values Held Higher—Hog Prices Firm—Movement Excellent—Stocks of Meats Light—Lard Liberal.

Values for provisions have continued to show a very firm tone, and while there has been a little declining tendency at times, the recoveries have been sharp and the market is very firm at the advance. The middle of the week there was quite a general improvement in values. Prices were affected by the position of the supplies at the West as well as the question of the demand. The distribution of product is excellent, and there is no let-up in the shipments from Chicago. The shipments the past week showed a continuation of the heavy movement from packing points into distribution. The shipments while not quite as heavy as they were for the corresponding week last year, partly due to the holidays, were still large. The shipments of product from Chicago for the packing season so far reflect the very liberal distribution. The shipments of meats have increased 77,000,000 lbs. over last year, or nearly 50 per cent., but there has been an increase of only 18,000,000 lbs. in the shipments of lard. Receipts were slightly more than the preceding year.

This question of the outward movement is well shown in the semi-monthly statement of product stocks at Chicago. Last year for the first half of February there was a practical standoff in the pork stock which was also the case this year. Stocks of ribs increased 5,000,000 lbs. against an increase this year of only 2,000,000 lbs. Stocks of new lard last year increased 8,000,000 lbs. against an increase of 5,000,000 lbs. this year, while the stock of old lard decreased 6,000,000 lbs., making a net reduction in the total stocks for the month against an increase a year ago.

The comparative figures for the half month this year and the half month last year follow:

	Feb. 15, '16.	Feb. 1, '16.
Pork, new, bbls.....	12,324	13,067
Pork, old, bbls.....	14,060	16,020
Lard, new, lbs.....	53,749,000	48,800,000
Lard, old, lbs.....	22,803,000	28,392,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	21,215,545	19,752,803
	Feb. 15, '15.	Feb. 1, '15.
Pork, new, bbls.....	48,006	49,992
Pork, old, bbls.....	10,532	9,736
Lard, new, lbs.....	18,890,000	10,889,000
Short ribs, lbs.....	33,126,438	23,185,245

The packing during the past week was quite heavy, showing an increase over the preceding week of 73,000, but was only 12,000 more than last year. The total was 882,000 against 870,000 last year, and the total for the season so far is placed at 13,020,000 against 10,933,000 a year ago. The situation in the question of packing seems to be one in which there is probability of a liberal packing movement for some time to come, but there is every evidence that the distribution will be equally large.

The exports continue to run very heavy of meats, the shipments for the past week were nearly 18,000,000 lbs., but the movement is now beginning to compare with the larger shipments of a year ago, and the increase in

the total movement to date is not quite as pronounced as it was a little earlier in the year. The exports of lard have been quite liberal of late with the total for the past week 11,254,000 lbs. and the total for the season 145,930,000 lbs., a decrease of 29,989,000 lbs. compared with the corresponding time last year.

In lard a great deal of attention is being directed to the high price for the competing fats. The recent strength in compound lard has given rise to the belief that the distribution of animal lard will be increased. There is no cheap edible fat available on the market of any kind, and lard is relatively the lowest price fat available in any quantity. While the distribution has not been quite as large as expected in view of this condition, it is still heavy and appears to be increasing. With the position of cottonseed oil and the recognized scarcity there seems to be every reason for looking for a large distribution of animal lard.

The possibility of continued export movement in meats on a large scale is considered good. The demand seemed to be limited only by the question on freight supply and the pressure for shipment of other articles. The fact that the movement is so heavy is a good indication of the real needs abroad. The British Government is controlling the freight situation although there has apparently been no effort to control rates as yet. The position of the freight supply has been clarified to some extent by a definite order in council that no vessel over 500 tons would be permitted to go on a foreign trip without a license from the Board of Trade. This will mean that the Government will be able to so distribute the freight supply that the amount of freight available for any particular commodity needed will be furnished as needed.

LARD.—The market was very firm all the week. Trade was not large, but there was a general improvement in tone with the West. City steam, 10@10½c, nom.; Middle West, \$10.25@10.75, nom.; Western, \$10.30@10.35; Refined Continent, \$11.30, nom.; South America, \$11.40, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12@12.40; compound, 10½@10¾c.

PORK.—Prices were very firm with the West and prices have been further advanced. Mess is quoted at \$21, nom.; clear, \$20@23.50, nom.; family, \$21.50@23.00.

BEEF.—Stocks are small and with quite steady demand there has been a further advance in prices. Family, \$18.50@19.50, nom.; mess, \$17@17.50, nom.; packet, \$17.50@19, nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to February 16, 1916:

BACON.—Bermuda, 2,563 lbs.; Bolivia, 48 lbs.; Brazil, 2,640 lbs.; British West Indies, 61 lbs.; Chile, 110 lbs.; Cuba, 111,861 lbs.; England, 5,426,926 lbs.; France, 527,167 lbs.; Honduras, 714 lbs.; Italy, 25,835 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,365 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,736 lbs.; Panama, 1,412 lbs.; Peru, 295 lbs.; Scotland, 288,245 lbs.; Sweden, 409,668 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 6,186 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,289 lbs.; Chile,

229 lbs.; Colombia, 2,404 lbs.; Cuba, 32,580 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 451 lbs.; England, 4,480,400 lbs.; France, 38,678 lbs.; French Oceania, 515 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,216 lbs.; Gibraltar, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 2,374 lbs.; Honduras, 1,657 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,856 lbs.; Mexico, 521 lbs.; Newfoundland, 34,306 lbs.; Panama, 3,711 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,451 lbs.; Scotland, 606,644 lbs.; Sweden, 32,645 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,623 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 2,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 8,552 lbs.; British India, 871 lbs.; British South Africa, 14,120 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 440 lbs.; Chile, 21,149 lbs.; Colombia, 40,450 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Cuba, 34,050 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,173 lbs.; Denmark, 131,407 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 526 lbs.; England, 2,467,233 lbs.; France, 1,905,190 lbs.; French Oceania, 1,250 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,200 lbs.; Gibraltar, 50 lbs.; Guatemala, 120 lbs.; Haiti, 113,226 lbs.; Jamaica, 415 lbs.; Mexico, 115,804 lbs.; Netherlands, 34,707 lbs.; Newfoundland, 121,436 lbs.; Panama, 520 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 150 lbs.; Salvador, 7,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 19,981 lbs.; Sweden, 179,769 lbs.; Venezuela, 794 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Australia, 1,935 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,054 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,049 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Cuba, 49,341 lbs.; Denmark, 22,324 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,957 lbs.; England, 328,843 lbs.; Guatemala, 552 lbs.; Haiti, 71,234 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,333 lbs.; Mexico, 8,938 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,100 lbs.; Scotland, 294,653 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Australia, 300 gals.; England, 13,954 gals.; Haiti, 10 gals.; Panama, 5 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 7,210 lbs.; British West Indies, 183 lbs.; Cuba, 30,295 lbs.; England, 205,952 lbs.; France, 3,000 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 1,573 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,960 lbs.; Chile, 3,800 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 28,040 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 26,100 lbs.; England, 50,244 lbs.; Gibraltar, 23,000 lbs.; Haiti, 27,325 lbs.; Italy, 9,568 lbs.; Jamaica, 51,170 lbs.; Newfoundland, 109,100 lbs.; Panama, 6,300 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,750 lbs.; Sweden, 26,632 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Australia, 7,500 lbs.; Chile, 4,950 lbs.; England, 9,845 lbs.; France, 330 lbs.; Mexico, 720 lbs.; Scotland, 38,240 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 4,350 lbs.; British South Africa, 913 lbs.; British West Indies, 257 lbs.; Chile, 40 lbs.; Cuba, 2,750 lbs.; Egypt, 2,450 lbs.; England, 600 lbs.; France, 38,775 lbs.; Haiti, 440 lbs.; Jamaica, 25 lbs.; Mexico, 480 lbs.; Newfoundland, 939 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,736 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to February 16, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Australia, 1,800 lbs.; Barbados, 5,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,851 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,360 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 300 lbs.; Egypt, 9,000 lbs.; England, 10,000 lbs.; Haiti, 8,890 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 84,550 lbs.; Scotland, 100,749 lbs.; Sweden, 62,414 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,900 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 265 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,390 lbs.; England, 296,565 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bolivia, 320 lbs.; British West Indies, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 1,202 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 375 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 250 lbs.; Haiti, 6,700 lbs.; Panama, 900 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Denmark, 160,572 lbs.; England, 99,718 lbs.; France, 200,808 lbs.; Greece, 18,788 lbs.; Haiti, 330 lbs.; Netherlands, 75,233 lbs.; Newfoundland, 166,250 lbs.; Scotland, 28,383 lbs.; Sweden, 111,095 lbs.

STEARINE.—Bolivia, 45,026 lbs.; Colombia, 7,112 lbs.; Cuba, 2,200 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.;

England, 20,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 35,304 lbs.; Sweden, 60,160 lbs.

Oleo Stock.—Sweden, 105,715 lbs.
TALLOW.—Colombia, 3,272 lbs.; Ecuador, 20,070 lbs.; Italy, 35,384 lbs.

ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Greece, 500 gals.; Haiti, 6 gals.; Jamaica, 14 gals.; Sweden, 1,291 gals.; Venezuela, 200 gals.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Australia, \$2,800; Bermuda, \$45; British South Africa, \$682; British West Indies, \$104; Chile, \$88; China, \$352; Colombia, \$52; Costa Rica, \$72; Cuba, \$1,046; England, \$1,013; Haiti, \$42; Honduras, \$8; Jamaica, \$48; Panama, \$31; San Domingo, \$99; Scotland, \$468.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$48; Bermuda, \$869; British West Indies, \$1,558; Chile, \$21; Colombia, \$59; Cuba, \$5,236; Egypt, \$27; England, \$17,992; France, \$830; French Oceania, \$43; Gibraltar, \$26; Greece, \$372; Haiti, \$301; Hong Kong, \$621; Jamaica, \$184; Newfoundland, \$1,060; Mexico, \$38; Panama, \$65; Peru, \$7; Portuguese Africa, \$16; San Domingo, \$183; Scotland, \$2,453; Trinidad, Island of, \$112; Venezuela, \$154.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to February 16, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 776 lbs.; Bolivia, 244 lbs.; British West Indies, 841 lbs.; Chile, 548 lbs.; Colombia, 350 lbs.; Costa Rica, 311 lbs.; Cuba, 1,878 lbs.; French Oceania, 432 lbs.; Guatemala, 914 lbs.; Haiti, 15,154 lbs.; Jamaica, 569 lbs.; Mexico, 1,507 lbs.; Panama, 239 lbs.; Peru, 2,825 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,864 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 60 dz.; England, 45,000 dz.; Newfoundland, 1,500 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 1,151 lbs.; Bolivia, 88 lbs.; British South Africa, 50 lbs.; British West Indies, 197 lbs.; Chile, 57 lbs.; Colombia, 205 lbs.; Cuba, 11,585 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 73 lbs.; England, 778,110 lbs.; Guatemala, 240 lbs.; Haiti, 2,250 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,563 lbs.; Mexico, 431 lbs.; Newfoundland, 52 lbs.; Panama, 60 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,716 lbs.; Scotland, 66,317 lbs.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED IN CHILE.

Consul David J. D. Myers reports from Punta Arenas that 807,872 sheep and lambs were slaughtered by the three freezing plants in his district last season, in addition to the 45,000 sheep and 15,000 lambs killed by the local butchers in the municipal abattoir at that Chilean port. On account of the European demand for meat, it is believed that the killing this coming season will be much larger.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, February 10, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkg.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkg.	Ref. Pkg.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	100	167
Mesaba, London.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	585	8500
Manchuria, London.....	.....	2000	.....	1156	.....	50	417	16295
Marengo, Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	1657	.....	.....	60	876
Bovic, Manchester.....	.....	.....	.....	881	.....	.....	175	1000
Veerhaven, Rotterdam.....	12052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam.....	5421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100
Westerdyk, Rotterdam.....	21498	6288	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	.....
Poeldyk, Rotterdam.....	4315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen.....	2720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Dania, Copenhagen.....	2720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grekland, Gothenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	625	.....	100	150	398
Camilla, Christiania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Stanja, Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	100	750
Thelma, Havre.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10757
Grosholm, Bordeaux.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	1023
Calabria, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	1575
Caserta, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	100	67	.....	.....	20
Oceana, Mediterranean.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Caprera, Mediterranean.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Total.....	43305	15450	.....	7047	67	150	410	5197

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 17.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, February 17.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16@17¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¢; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 12¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¢; city steam lard, 10¢; city dressed hogs, 11½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¢; skinned shoulders, 10½¢; Boston butts, 12¢; boneless butts, 13½¢@14¢; neck ribs, 3@4¢; spareribs, 8@9¢; lean trimmings, 12¢; regular trimmings, 7@7½¢; kidneys, 5¢; tails, 6¢; livers, 2¢; snouts, 4@4½¢; pig tongues, 10¢.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The number of individuals officially representing organizations in the membership of the National Chamber in attendance at the fourth annual meeting of the Chamber, held in Washington last week, was 991. Three hundred and fifty-three organizations were represented in this meeting. The attendance of individual members of the Chamber and guests was so large as to make the total attendance much beyond the number indicated.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Chamber, Mr. R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., was elected president of the National Chamber and Mr. John H. Fahey, the former president, was elected honorary vice-president. The board re-elected the vice-presidents and honorary vice-presidents who served during the preceding year.

The following directors were chosen by the delegates: Edward A. Filene, of Boston; James R. MacColl, of Providence, R. I.; W. L. Clause, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. W. McCormick, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Granger A. Hollister, of Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. O. McCormick, of Baltimore, Md.; Homer L. Ferguson, of Newport News, Va.; Leon C. Simon, of New Orleans, La.; S. B. Anderson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, Mo.; William Butterworth, of Moline, Ill.; F. A. Seiberling, of Akron, Ohio; L. S. Gillette, of Minneapolis, Minn. James Couzens, of Detroit, Mich., was elected to succeed Henry B. Joy, of Detroit, who resigned before the end of his term.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 12, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Feb. 12, 1916.	Week ending Feb. 13, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Feb. 12, 1916.
United Kingdom.....	341	440	3,931
Continent.....	100	175	1,428
So. & Cen. Am.....	421	25	8,106
West Indies.....	1,107	840	19,226
Br. No. Am. Col.....	239	1,840	7,869
Other countries.....	.....	.....	373
Total.....	2,217	3,320	40,936

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	16,503,682	13,315,965	178,158,647
Continent.....	700,875	5,319,650	62,505,857
So. & Cen. Am.....	19,043	.....	1,086,589
West Indies.....	138,863	73,950	3,265,341
Br. No. Am. Col.....	22,611	6,000	125,495
Other countries.....	4,117	.....	350,130
Total.....	17,389,191	18,715,565	245,492,059

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	8,073,450	11,580,390	73,468,420
Continent.....	1,895,926	6,517,750	50,695,183
So. & Cen. Am.....	800,060	66,460	13,728,757
West Indies.....	425,452	942,014	7,000,749
Br. No. Am. Col.....	58,835	.....	253,662
Other countries.....	.....	.....	786,425
Total.....	11,253,663	19,106,554	145,935,136

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,577	5,998,466	5,626,723
Boston.....	40	3,207,725	2,130,900
Philadelphia.....	.....	739,000	242,000
New Orleans.....	500	.....	1,077,000
St. John, N. B.....	.....	1,478,000	65,000
Norfolk.....	.....	5,000	1,123,000
Portland, Me.....	100	5,961,000	986,000
Total week.....	2,217	17,389,191	11,253,623
Previous week.....	2,202	10,594,477	12,913,211
Two weeks ago.....	1,410	14,059,714	7,601,708
Cor. week last y'r	3,320	18,715,565	10,106,554

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '15, to Feb. 12, '16.	Same time last year.	Changes.	
Pork, lbs.....	8,187,200	5,770,400	Inc. 2,416,800
Meats, lbs.....	245,492,059	149,948,950	Inc. 95,543,109
Lard, lbs.....	145,935,136	175,923,774	Dec. 29,988,638

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A fair amount of business has again been put through in the local tallow market during the week, the basis remaining unchanged. Unexpectedly heavy sales at Chicago at slightly lower levels took from the confidence of holders here, but there were no predictions of an immediate decline. As a matter of fact some authorities were impressed by the upturn in oils here and abroad and in the occasional strength exhibited by the Western provision market.

Conservatives are not looking for an important change in the price lists in the immediate future. The fairly well bought up condition of soap makers is frequently alluded to, but as an offset, distributors of tallow are not anxious sellers, and there seems to be a constant demand from small tallow consumers who have been buying from hand to mouth for some time.

Although comparatively little is heard of the glycerine situation at present, big tallow people are watching this market very closely. C. P. Glycerine is quoted at about 51c. in drums. There is talk of foreign governmental interests entering the market again for glycerine supplies, but the probable date of this demand is conjectural especially as the purchases and contracts early in the year were heavy. There was no auction sale at London this week.

Prime City Tallow was quoted at 8¼c. nom., and City Specials at 9¼c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The slow absorption for compound lard interests has resulted in a slight sagging of prices. Light sales were reported on the basis of 9¼c.

OLEO OIL.—Values are nominally steady. Business is very light and export trade is at a standstill. Extras are quoted at 13@13¼c. and No. 2 at 10c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was again very firm with some further advances made. Trade on the rise has been light as supplies are so very small that there is very little to do business with. Cochin, 15@16c. in pipes, and 15½@16c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 13¼@14c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very firm. The embargo on shipment from Africa and Liverpool has cut off offerings from abroad and

spot stocks are extremely small. Prices are at the extreme of the season and very little available. Prime red, spot, 9¼@10c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 10¼@11c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 13@13¼c.; shipments, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues very quiet. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; pure, 68@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

CORN OIL.—Prices are irregular. There is very little oil to be had and prices show wide range on small business. Prices quoted at \$9.25@9.50.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is strong and prices are held at the extreme figure. Arrivals are moderate. Spot is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

GREASES.—The market is very strong with values at the extreme of season. Demand is good and values very firmly held. Yellow, 8½@8¾c., nom.; bone, 8½@8¾c., nom.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$1.25	200c.	200c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Lard, tierces	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Cottonseed oil	6.50	7.00	200c.	200c.
Oil Cake	1.25	95c.	\$1.10	\$1.15
Butter	1.50	1.50	225c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 9,037 quarters, compared to nothing last week and 22,230 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 28,860 carcasses of mutton and 16,527 carcasses of lamb, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals were all from Argentina and Uruguay, and included 2,692 packages of beef cuts and sundries.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 18, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 67,872 quarters; to the Continent, 86,754 quarters; to the United States, 6,505 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 129,350 quarters; to the Continent, 47,616 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending February 12, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 3,155,202 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9¼ cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 2,729,132 pounds and averaged 9½ cents per pound.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 18.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.70½
Demand sterling	4.76½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.88½
Bankers' cables	5.87½
Bankers' checks	5.88
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	74½@74½
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	42¼
Bankers' sight	42¾
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.00

Green Olive Oil Foots

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 17.)

4,113,265 quarters as against 2,923,125 quarters received in 1914, a rise of 1,190,140 quarters or 40.7 per cent. Argentina, by greatly curtailing the export of chilled beef in order to fill the war contracts with the British Government for frozen beef, sent an increase of no fewer than 1,301,642 quarters, equal to 152.6 per cent. on the 1914 importation. New Zealand increased her shipments by 160,448 or 50 per cent. Australia on the other hand sent 92,687 quarters, or 7.5 per cent., fewer than in 1914.

As Uruguay shipped most of its export to the Continent, there was a decline in British arrivals from that source of 409,439 quarters. As against this, the United States, South Africa, Brazil, Canada, Madagascar, Venezuela, China and Colombia sent altogether 286,183 quarters, a considerable advance on the supplies received in 1914 from "other countries."

According to the British Board of Trade figures, the weight of all descriptions of frozen meat imported during the past five years, and the value of 1915 imports, are as follows:

	Australia.	New Zealand.
1912, tons.....	93,500	121,386
1913, tons.....	150,666	122,234
1914, tons.....	143,853	142,700
1915, tons.....	126,155	157,901
Increase or decrease in 1915 compared with 1914, tons..	-17,698	+15,201
Value, 1915.....	£7,051,156	£9,846,566

Chilled beef imports are not included in the above figures. In 1915 these amounted to only 1,518,840 quarters, weighing 133,018 tons, valued at £8,196,019, as compared with 2,871,922 quarters weighing 241,090 tons, valued at £10,339,256 in 1914. This falling off more than counterbalanced the increase in receipts of frozen beef from South America.

Prices in Smithfield Market in 1915.

That the average prices obtained at Smithfield throughout 1915 would reach even higher levels than those recorded in 1914 was to be anticipated, for the reason that the earlier year contained only five months of increased values created by the outbreak of war. It is of some interest, however, to point out, what may not have been so generally expected, that, even if the average prices during the five war months of 1914 be compared with the average values during the past twelve months, the levels reached in 1915 are found to be very much higher in every case.

In spite of high prices, however, the retail demand was well able to absorb the considerable quantities of Australasian meat released by the government, after supplying the requirements of the army, as well as the ordinary arrivals from other sources.

Shipments of chilled beef from South America were considerably curtailed throughout 1915, the decrease as compared with the previous year being as much as 1,702,124 quarters, or 140,025 tons. As a result of the reduced shipments, supplies were, as a rule, totally insufficient for the requirements of the trade, and values reached a high level throughout.

During the month of May forequarters were sold at 7½d. per pound, and hindquarters 9½d. per pound. Naturally these prices could not be maintained, although hindquar-

ters touched 9½d. during one week in August. Nevertheless, values remained high right up to the end of the year, despite inevitable fluctuations from week to week resulting from irregularity in the quantities coming to hand.

The acute shortage in supplies, and the favorable markets on this side, attracted considerable shipments from the United States and Canada; but these did not prove sufficient in volume to do more than check very slightly the general tendency towards a higher level of prices in the United Kingdom.

With one or two unimportant exceptions, all the meat exported from Australia and New Zealand last year was carried under the auspices of the British Government, to England, France or Mediterranean ports. It is estimated that over 25 per cent. of the total output of Argentina and Uruguay was shipped to the United States and France.

Brazil supplied the French and Italian troops with about 2,000 tons, and sent 1,000 tons to the United States. The latter country probably re-exported part of her South American imports in order to make up the 52,000 tons of frozen meat shipped to the

	South America.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1912, tons.....	233,162	.....	448,048
1913, tons.....	184,556	.....	457,456
1914, tons.....	162,931	3,853	453,337
1915, tons.....	223,280	24,154	531,490
Increase or decrease in 1915 compared with 1914, tons..	+60,349	+20,301	+78,153
Value, 1915.....	£13,126,730	£1,451,442	£31,475,894

Continent. France and Italy received shipments from Canada, Madagascar, China, Venezuela and Senegal, amounting in aggregate to about 14,000 tons.

The total weight of meat shipped to markets outside the United Kingdom is estimated at 218,150 tons, as against 105,948 tons in 1914, and 46,650 tons in 1913.

(To be continued.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 18.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda 5c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 6½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 4¼c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 4@4¼c. per lb., basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15 @20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 13c. per lb., in bbls., 16c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 9¼@10½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 11c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 11c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 13c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 95c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 11@12c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 9¼@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9½c. per pound.

House grease, 8@8¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; brown grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8c. per lb.

Dynamite glycerine, 50c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 38c. per lb.; crude soap lye, glycerine, 34c. per lb.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 17, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 63½c. and no trading. Meal very weak at \$30@30.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominally \$12.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 17, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 64c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50@29. Hulls, \$12 loose, \$14 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 17, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 61c. bid, 62@65c. asked; offerings and stocks light. Prime meal and cake dull and unchanged, demand lifeless. Loose hulls, \$11.75; sacked, \$14, New Orleans; market inactive.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 17, 1916.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude, 61@62c. for February. Prime cake, \$28.50 nominal, f. o. b. mills. Practically no trading.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 18, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 63½c. bid; mills asking 65c. Meal, \$33. Hulls, \$12 per ton.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, February 17, 1916.—From the closing prices of January 27 the market scored declines of some 5 to 24 points on heavy "long" liquidation and Western selling. This selling was influenced to a great extent by the weak lard situation and the heavy break in foreign oils. These declines, however, were only short lived. The buying by the soap manufacturers and the fact that the crude oil mills refused to make any concessions, finally checked the decline.

From the low levels, with little or no reactions, advances of some 34 to 91 points have since been scored. The soap makers were more or less responsible for part of this advance. The fact that no reaction occurred finally became too much for the shorts and the bulk of the buying lately, particularly in the March delivery, was for short accounts. The fact that the buyers of March in turn sold the later deliveries prevented those deliveries from scoring as heavy advances as was scored in the March delivery.

At the moment the actions of the various markets which usually have some effect on the price of cotton oil seem to be entirely ignored. This would indicate that stocks of oil in the country are far from burdensome. If this is true and the "shorts" in March compelled to bid the market up to as high as 30 points over the later deliveries before holders could be induced to make the exchange, certainly stocks will be further reduced from day to day, and if March oil could be advanced to as high as \$9.80, the later deliveries should be worth this or more.

The market may have reactions from time to time, but with the "long" interest in the market virtually eliminated, and their holdings taken care of by stronger interests and the consuming trade, there can only be one course to the market. "Shorts" sales under present existing condition would be dangerous.

	Close Jan. 27.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 17.
Feb. ..	\$9.17 b	\$9.25 a	\$10.01	\$9.10
Mar. ..	9.26 b	9.28 a	9.80	9.03
May ..	9.19 b	9.21 a	9.50	8.96
July ..	9.26 b	9.27 a	9.50	9.02
Aug. ..	9.29 b	9.31 a	9.50	9.10
Sept. ..	..	..	9.48	9.14

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Record Prices Again Reached—More Speculative Buying—Better Consuming Trade Looked for—Crude Oil Close to 65 Cents—Foreign Oils Advance—Reports of Foreign Reselling of Cotton Oil Denied.

After a period of comparative dullness, the cotton oil market suddenly developed activity and strength during the week. It did not require much buying to establish prices at the 10c. level at New York and new high records through the entire list. Mills at the South received bids of close to 65c. for their crude. It has been evident for some time that holders of actual oil were not anxious to sell their remnant.

More speculation seems to have come into the market, but it would be hard to convince a great majority of the trade that this buying has been responsible for the fresh spurt to the highest levels reached in several seasons. In the 1910-11 year, oil at New York sold at about the 10½c. basis and there are people actively identified with the cotton oil business at present who believe that a new high mark will be set this year.

In the 1910-11 year a bid of 12c. was made for spot oil, but this price stood only for a second and it is not looked upon as a legitimate record quotation. The advance in that

season followed a short crush of oil and heavier distribution than expected, which was under-estimated by many in the trade, so that the demands of a large short interest contributed toward the excitement and strength of that season. Conditions are similar in some respects at present. There is no denying the short crush of oil and the larger distribution than expected, especially in soap channels, among butter making concerns and for export. There has been a decrease in the takings by the compound lard makers, but a decrease some place is imperative, inasmuch as the crush of oil this year is figured at about 1,100,000 barrels under that of the preceding record year.

It is realized that the oil season has still six months to run, and a consuming trade covering that period must be cared for. With oil steadily passing into the hands of big refining countries, it is not thought that these interests will sell hurriedly. A substantial advance in the lard market would doubtless cause much embarrassment among oil consumers in general as such a development would quickly stimulate the buying of cotton oil for compound lard makers.

The disposition to attach great significance to the reduced compound lard business recently and therefore to the curtailed consumption of cotton oil for compound lard people, has doubtless misled large Western speculative interests who have been out of

sympathy with the upward trend of cotton oil values. Likewise those who argued that 9c. oil was plenty high enough in mid-season were forced to accept heavy losses on their short sales in the local contract market.

Consumers in general have been buying from hand to mouth. The supposition is that their supplies of cotton oil are at a low ebb and an expansion in the demand is predicted by some authorities. Foreign inquiry is rather irregular, with the freight situation still hampering business. There were rumors for a time of reselling of cotton oil for the account of interests abroad. These reports were started by the seizing of freight room by governmental interests. It was definitely stated, however, that the cotton oil affected by this action was not resold nor is it likely to be, as the shipment was merely deferred. Foreign oils have displayed a somewhat firmer tone during the week, both English and French varieties reaching moderately higher levels.

The premiums of spot oil here are still a striking feature of the situation. It is regarded as significant that these premiums have prevailed through a period of comparative quietude in oil consuming circles. These premiums have resulted in imparting confidence to local and Southern speculative houses and there has been fresh buying of contracts in the New York market as a result, notwithstanding the repeated reference to the relatively high levels of cotton oil at this stage.

Saturday, February 12, 1916.—Holiday.

Monday, February 14, 1916.—Spot, \$0.30;

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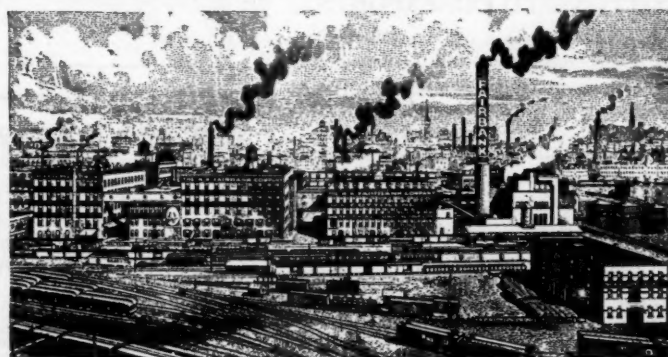
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Atlanta
Fort Worth
San Francisco
Boston
Pittsburgh
New Orleans
St. Louis
Minneapolis
Montreal



CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

February, \$9.35; March, \$9.47@9.48; April, \$9.39@9.42; May, \$9.34@9.35; June, \$9.32@9.38; July, \$9.36@9.37; August, \$9.36@9.37; September, \$9.32@9.34. Futures closed 11 decline to 6 advance. Sales were: March, 2,000, \$9.50@9.45; May, 6,500, \$9.39@9.34; July, \$1.400, \$9.39@9.36; August, \$1,200, \$9.38@9.36; September, 3,100, \$9.34@9.32. Futures closed 11 decline. Total sales 14,200 bbls.

Tuesday, February 15, 1916.—Spot, \$9.40; February, \$9.40@9.55; March, \$9.45@9.47; April, \$9.38@9.40; May, \$9.35@9.36; June, \$9.35@9.37; July, \$9.34@9.35; August, \$9.33@9.35; September, \$9.29@9.30. Futures closed 3 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: March, 3,200, \$9.49@9.45; April, 600, \$9.41@9.40; May, 4,500, \$9.38@9.34; June, 500, \$9.37; July, 1,500, \$9.36@9.35; August, 3,000, \$9.36@9.33; September, 1,200, \$9.34@9.30. Total sales 14,500 bbls. Good off, \$9.15; off, \$9; reddish off, \$8.85; winter, \$9.50@10.50; summer, \$9.50@10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$8.27@8.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, February 16, 1916.—Spot, \$9.65; February, \$9.70; March, \$9.71@9.73; April, \$9.58@9.59; May, \$9.48@9.49; June, \$9.48@9.52; July, \$9.49@9.50; August, \$9.48@9.49; September, \$9.47@9.48. Futures closed 13 to 30 advance. Sales were: February, 300, \$9.75@9.70; March, 5,300, \$9.72@9.60; April, 200, \$9.60@9.50; May, 9,400, \$9.49@9.40; July, 7,400, \$9.50@9.40; August, 9,600, \$9.49@9.39; September, 3,500, \$9.47@9.35. Total sales 35,700 bbls. Good off, \$9.20@9.75; off, \$9.10@9.75; reddish off, \$8.10@9.75; winter, \$9.75@10.50; summer, \$9.75@10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$8.40@8.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, February 17, 1916.—Spot, \$9.50; February, \$9.60@9.95; March, \$9.63@9.70; April, \$9.50@9.54; May, \$9.42@9.43; June, \$9.40@9.47; July, \$9.43@9.44; August, \$9.43@9.45; September, \$9.46@9.47. Sales were: March, 900, \$9.80@9.75; May, 3,800, \$9.50@9.42; July, 2,100, \$9.49@9.44; August, 2,400, \$9.50@9.46; September, 6,000, \$9.47@9.45. Total sales, 15,200 bbls. Good off, \$9.20; off, \$9.10; reddish off, \$8.90; winter, \$9.75@10.50; summer, \$9.75@10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$8.47 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 17, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending Feb. 17, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
Africa	365	3,586
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	68	1,107
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	1,950
Bermuda	—	452
Bordeaux, France	—	1,155
Brazil	6	1,226

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	29	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14	San Domingo, S. D.	61	914
Calcutta, India	—	5	Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Cape Haitien, Haiti	41	147	Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
Cape Town, Africa	—	561	South American ports.	487	17,330
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	Sydney, Australia	—	101
Central America	27	342	Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Cette, France	—	900	Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Christiania, Norway	—	200	Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Colon, Panama	—	1,246	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
Columbia, Br. Columbia ..	—	95	West Indies	124	4,128
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	14,900	Total	6,939	208,091
Cristobal, Panama	—	38	From New Orleans—		
Cuba	513	2,840	Bocas del Toro, Panama ..	—	100
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	14	Christiania, Norway	—	34,165
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Genoa, Italy	—	8,613	Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47	Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	850	Glasgow, Scotland	1,188	1,188
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	14,750
Halifax, N. S.	—	30	Havana, Cuba	—	1,600
Havana, Cuba	—	548	Havre, France	—	600
Havre, France	—	9,155	Liverpool, England	—	3,050
Hull, England	—	100	Manchester, England	—	250
Kingston, W. I.	—	790	Marseilles, France	—	2,399
Kobe, Japan	—	143	Progreso, Mexico	—	306
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5	Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,000
La Pallice, France	—	60	Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Liverpool, England	300	4,275	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
London, England	—	18,592	Total	1,188	64,894
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15	From Galveston—		
Macoris, S. D.	—	47	Havana, Cuba	—	415
Manchester, England	500	5,200	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Marseilles, France	1,599	35,366	Total	—	2,074
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126	From Baltimore—		
Melbourne, Australia	—	85	Glasgow, Scotland	—	355
Mexico	48	576	Liverpool, England	—	108
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436	Total	—	463
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041	From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Naples, Italy	—	375	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,704
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2	Liverpool, England	—	979
Nipe, Cuba	—	57	Total	—	2,683
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200	From Mobile—		
Para, Brazil	—	24	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	685
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana ..	—	183	Total	—	685
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214	From all other ports—		
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345	Canada	—	33,714
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3	Total	—	33,714
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22			
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145			
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17			
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28			
Progreso, Mexico	—	81			
Puerto, Mexico	—	47			
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89			
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214			
Rotterdam, Holland	2,800	50,577			
St. Johns, N. F.	—	122			

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:

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ASPEGREN & CO.**Produce Exchange Building****NEW YORK CITY****EXPORTERS****BROKERS**ORDERS SOLICITED
TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**
SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERYON THE NEW YORK
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

	Week ending Feb. 17,	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	6,939	208,091	265,208
From New Orleans....	1,188	64,894	48,420
From Galveston	—	2,074	2,164
From Baltimore	—	463	2,921
From Philadelphia ...	—	98	2,926
From Savannah	—	—	10,536
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	2,683	18,089
From Boston	—	1	—
From San Francisco....	—	115	88
From Mobile	—	685	1,900
From all other ports ..	—	33,714	22,744
Total	8,127	312,818	374,996

COTTON MEAL AS FOOD FOR EUROPE.

In his latest letter to members President J. J. Culbertson of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association comments on the possibilities of a market for cottonseed flour in those countries of Europe where cereal food is scarce. He says:

"When in Washington we called on the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to find out if possible if it were true that Scandinavia was using our cottonseed meal as a human food. They had no knowledge of such, but promised to make inquiry from reliable sources. It does seem that at this time of scarcity of foods in Europe that American cottonseed meal should, for reasons we all know as to its richness in protein, enter into compositions for the bread needed there.

"If what we hear is true of various flours used for bread making, some of which is composed mostly of potato, it would seem that some concentrated food like cottonseed meal would well be mixed with such low grade flour and be the means of producing a bread that would at once be wholesome and nutritious. We know of the black breads of Europe, which so far as their cheapness and fitness are concerned, probably are best for those that consume them. It does seem to us that if all breads should contain a small portion of cottonseed meal they would become more palatable and nutritious."

DECISION ON MEAT REGULATIONS.
(Continued from page 16.)

Date....., 190 .

Name of common carrier.....

Consignor.....

Point of shipment.....

Consignee.....

Destination.....

I hereby certify that the following described fat is inedible and is not intended for food purposes, and that the said fat is of such a character or is intended for such a use that denaturing is impossible or will render said fat unavailable for the desired industrial use.

Kind of Product..... Amount of weight.....

(Signature of shipper).....

(Business occupation of shipper).....

(Address of shipper).....

Shipment That Was Stopped.

On January 15, 1915, the plaintiff delivered to the defendant railroad company a certain car loaded with 100 tierces of said oil for shipment over the railway of said company to New York in the State of New York, and thence by steamer sailing from the Port of New York on January 28, 1915, to Rotterdam, Holland. The end of each of said tierces was painted white and there was conspicuously stenciled or burned thereon "Tallow Oil," the true name of the product contained therein, and also the word "Inedible."

On January 20, 1915, the plaintiff executed and delivered to said railroad company the following certificates:

Jan. 15th, 1915.

INEDIBLE FAT.

Name of common carrier Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Consignor Pittsburgh Melting Co.

Point of shipment Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignee Daniel Loeb

Destination Rotterdam, Holland

I hereby certify that the following described fat is inedible and is not intended for food purposes, and that the said fat is of such a character or is intended for such a use that denaturing is impossible or will render said fat unavailable for the desired industrial use.

Kind of product..... Amount and weight.....

..... Tallow

100 tes. Tallow Oil..... 44,300 lbs. Gross.

Name of shipper.....

Pittsburgh Melting Company.

The consignee named in the certificate last mentioned is a dealer in oils and greases. The defendant Totten notified the defendant company not to transport the shipment of oil described in said certificate. The defendant company immediately notified the plaintiff of the notice served on it by the defendant Totten. Thereupon the bill in this case was filed and a preliminary injunction was issued against the defendants.

What the Law Provides and Permits.

In view of the facts thus found, are the plaintiff and its products within the provisions of the Act of Congress?

The act declares that its purpose is to prevent "the use, interstate or foreign commerce as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food." It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to cause to be made by inspectors, appointed for that purpose, as thereafter pro-

vided, "an examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce."

It provides that, "the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, tagged or labeled as 'Inspected and Passed,' and that "all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food," shall be marked, stamped, tagged or labeled as "Inspected and Condemned."

It authorizes the inspectors to re-inspect carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether, since the first inspection, the same had become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or in any way unfit for human food, and if upon such examination the carcasses or parts thereof should be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, they are to be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment, in the presence of the inspector.

The act further provides, "That for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment," and gives them full access to the establishment at all times, by day or night.

The act excludes from its provisions animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm, and sold or transported as interstate or foreign commerce, and retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products supplying their customers, with the proviso that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to maintain the inspection provided for in the act, at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment, notwithstanding such inspection and that the persons operating the same may be retail butchers, and retail dealers or farmers

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

and where the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish such inspection, then the provisions of the act shall apply, notwithstanding such exception. The act contains highly penal provisions for the punishment of those who violate the same by fine or imprisonment or both.

The Clear Purpose of the Law.

The clear purpose of the act is to prohibit selling and offering for transportation, in interstate or foreign commerce, all meat food products which are unsound, or unfit for human food. To express it more briefly, the intent of the act is to prevent the sale of unwholesome food. It relates solely to establishments which are engaged in the preparation of meat and meat food products for interstate or foreign commerce. It cannot be pretended that there is any express provision in relation to establishments which do not pretend to manufacture or prepare meat or meat food products for interstate or foreign commerce.

It is urged, however, upon the part of the Government that because the tallow oil of the plaintiff cannot be distinguished from the oleo oil manufactured by the establishment to which the act plainly applies, and because it might be used by some as a food, that therefore it is a meat food product within the meaning of the act.

If we accept as common knowledge historical facts and accept also the correctness of the position of the Government on this point, then the tallow candles which have been relished by Arctic explorers and their associates and the salted hides which were so carefully apportioned and distributed to the defenders at the siege of Londonderry were meat food products. In a civilized community, nothing can so destroy the desire for a manufactured product as an article of food as to have the same marked conspicuously "Inedible."

The manufacturer of oleomargarine would not receive into his establishment tierces of oil so marked, except under cover of night. The mere fact, however, that someone might use the product of the plaintiff contrary to plaintiff's intention, and in fraud and deception of the public, ought not of itself to be a cause for subjecting the plaintiff to the highly penal provisions of the act without express words and merely by implication.

If, however, the conclusion be not correctly found from the provisions of the act itself, and if the act be a doubtful expression of the intent of Congress with respect to such establishment as the plaintiff's, aid in the true construction of the act may be found in the construction placed upon it for many years by those charged with executing its provisions. Authority for this is found in *Fairbanks v. the United States*, 181 U. S. 283-308. Mr. Justice Brewer said:

"And examination of the opinions . . . will disclose that they may be graded in three classes:

"First: Those in which the court, after seeking to demonstrate the validity or the true construction of the statute, has added that, if there were doubt in reference thereto, the practical construction placed by Congress or the department charged with the execution of the statute was sufficient to remove the doubt;

"Second: Those in which the Court had either stated or assumed that the question is doubtful and has rested its determination upon the fact of a long-continued construction by officials charged with the execution of the statute; and

"Third: Those in which the Court, noticing the fact of a long-continued construction, had distinctly affirmed that such construction cannot control where there is no doubt as to the true meaning of the statute.

"From this resume of our decisions it clearly appears that the practical construction is relied upon only in cases of doubt. We have referred to it when the construction seemed to be demonstrable, but then only in response to doubts suggested by counsel. Where there was obviously a matter of doubt, we have yielded assent to the con-

struction placed by those having actual charge of the construction of the statute, but where there was no doubt we have steadfastly declined to recognize any force in practical construction. Thus, before any appeal can be made to practical construction it must appear that the true meaning is doubtful."

Regulations Made by the Department.

By the act Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make from time to time such rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions thereof.

The Secretary of Agriculture adopted regulations covering meat inspection which became effective April 1, 1908, and Section 8, page 7, of these regulations reads as follows:

"Sec. 8. Meat food products. Par. 1. A meat food product, within the meaning of the Meat Inspection Act and of these regulations, is considered to be any article of food intended for human use, which is derived or prepared, in whole or in part, from any edible portion of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, if the said edible portion so used is a considerable and definite portion of the finished food."

Over six years afterwards, the Secretary of Agriculture adopted certain other regulations which became effective November 1, 1914. Regulation 1:

"Par. 21. Meat food product: Any article of food, or any article which enters into the composition of food for human consumption, which is derived or prepared, in whole or in part, from any portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine or goat, if such portion is all or a considerable and definite portion of the article, except such articles as organo-therapeutic substances, meat juice, meat extract and the like, which are only for medicinal purposes and are advertised only to the medical profession.

"Par. 22. Meat and products: Carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, products, food products, meat products, and meat food products of, or derived from, cattle, sheep, swine and goats, which are capable of being used as food by man."

It will be noticed specially that the word "capable" has been inserted in the definition last adopted. There is, in the latter definition, an attempt by the Secretary of Agriculture to define what shall constitute a meat or meat food product.

The power given him to make rules and regulations for the efficient execution of the provisions of the act, does not give him power to add any provision to the act or remove any part therefrom. It does not authorize him to say what is or what is not a meat food product because the meaning of the words as found in the act is clear. The meat and meat food products which the act requires to be inspected must be such as are articles eaten by man, "proper for human consumption" and "fit for human food." That Congress cannot delegate legislative power to any executive officer is clear under all the authorities.

Field v. Clark, 143 U. S. 649, and *Morrill v. Jones*, 106 U. S. 466.

In *United States v. Eaton*, 144 U. S. 677-687, Mr. Justice Blatchford, delivering the opinion of the court, used this language:

"Much more does this principle apply to a case where it is sought substantially to prescribe a criminal offense by the regulation of a department. It is a principle of criminal law that an offense which may be the subject of criminal procedure is an act committed or omitted 'in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it,' 4th Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 642; 4 Bl. Com. 5. It would be a very dangerous principle to hold that a thing prescribed by the Commission of Internal Revenue, as a needful regulation under the Oleomargarine Act, for carrying it into effect, could be considered as a thing 'required by law' in the carrying on or conducting of the business of a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine, in such a manner as to become a criminal offense punishable under section 18 of the act; particularly when the

same act, in section 5, requires a manufacturer of the article to keep such books and render such returns as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require, and does not impose, in that section or elsewhere in the act, the duty of keeping such books and rendering such returns upon a wholesale dealer in the article."

The Distinction Is Carefully Preserved.

In all those cases as well as in others which could be cited the distinction is carefully preserved between the power of an executive officer to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of an act which authorizes the same, and the power to add to or take away from the act itself.

Among the regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and intended to take effect November 1, 1914, was the requirement of a certificate by the shipper that he should sign a certificate found in Regulation 25, Sec. 12, of which the following is the form:

Date....., 191 .
INEDIBLE FAT.
 Name of carrier.....
 Consignor.....
 Point of shipment.....
 Consignee.....
 Destination.....
 I hereby certify that the following described fat is not capable of being used as food by man, is suitable only for industrial purposes, is not for food purposes and is of such a character or for such a use that denaturing is impracticable. I further certify that there is now on file with the Secretary of Agriculture a declaration by the establishment in which said fat was prepared or from which it is offered for shipment, in compliance with Section 6 of Regulation 4 of the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing meat inspection.
 Kind of product..... Amount and weight.....
 ..
 .. (Signature of shipper) ..
 .. (Business occupation of shipper) ..
 .. (Address of shipper) ..

By that certificate the shipper is required to say that his inedible food is *not capable of being used as food by man*. "Capable" is the word that is specially objectionable in the definition as well as in the certificate described in the later regulations. It requires the plaintiff to certify to what is not true. His product is capable of being used as food by man just as the tallow candles and the salt hides were capable of being so used. Even the denatured product of the establishments which are subject to the inspection provided by said act are capable of being used as food by man, although they have been treated, or, as it is called, denatured, by the addition of a substance derived from petroleum, "power distillate."

Secretary of Agriculture Exceeded His Authority.

So far as the evidence goes in this case, power distillate affects the taste as well as the value of the product of which it is a part. However, tallow oil so treated can perhaps support life as well as the product of the plaintiff, and is as capable of being used as food by man as the product of the plaintiff, although, perhaps, with less gratification to the consumer.

It seems, therefore, that the Secretary of Agriculture has exceeded his authority by the regulations intended to become effective on November 1, 1914, in that such regulations tend to broaden the scope of the Act of Congress.

It follows, therefore, that the act of the defendant Totten notifying the defendant company not to transport the shipment of oil described in the certificate tendered to it, was not justified, and that the particular shipment of oil which was the immediate cause of the filing of the plaintiff's bill, and other shipments of a like character, when marked in the same way and when accompanied by similar certificates, should be received and carried by the carrier.

A decree may be presented in conformity with the prayers of the bill.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 18.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.75 nom.; Middle West, \$10.25@10.35; city steam, 10¼@10½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$11.30; South American, \$11.40; Brazil, kegs, \$12.40; compound, 10½@10¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 18.—Copra fabrique, 168 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 144¼ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 140s.; pork, prime mess, 115s.; shoulders, square, 71s.; New York, 71s.; picnic, 61s.; hams, long, 80s.; American cut, 83s. Bacon, Cumberland cut 73s.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 73s.; bellies, clear, 84s. Lard, spot prime, 57s. 9d. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 60s.; May, 58s. 4½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 52s.; New York City special, 54s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 97s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm and higher with general commission house buying. On the rise some selling by packers was reported.

Oleo Stearine.

The market remains very quiet but about steady. Oleo is quoted at 9¼c.

Tallow.

The market was firm but quiet. City is quoted at 8¼c. and special at 9¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Prices were firm with further advance in near deliveries on the scarcity of spot oil and the technical conditions in the market.

Market closed 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales, 15,200 bbls. Spot oil, \$9.60 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$8.40@8.53. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$9.65@9.85; March, \$9.65@9.68; April, \$9.45@9.46; May, \$9.38@9.41; June, \$9.41@9.44; July, \$9.41@9.42; August, \$9.42@9.45; September, \$9.44@9.45; good off oil, \$9.25 bid; off oil, \$9.10 bid; red off oil, \$9 bid; winter oil, \$9.75@10.50; summer white oil, \$9.75@10.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 18.—Hog market slow and 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$8.10@8.30; light, \$7.75@8.30; mixed, \$8@8.40; heavy, \$7.95@8.40; rough heavy, \$7.95@8.10; Yorkers, \$8.05@8.20; pigs, \$6.25@7.40; cattle prospects weak; beefs, \$6.60@9.65; cows and heifers, \$3.15@8.20; Texas steers, \$6.00@7.40. Western, \$6.70@8.15. Sheep market steady; sheep, native, \$7.75@8.20; yearlings, \$8.75@10; lambs, \$9@10.57; Western, \$9@11.35.

Kansas City, February 18.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50@8.22½.

South Omaha, February 18.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65@8.10.

Buffalo, February 18.—Hogs higher; on sale, 6,400, at \$8.75@8.85.

St. Joseph, February 18.—Hogs steady, at \$7.55@8.25.

Sioux City, February 18.—Hogs lower, at \$8.40@8.50.

Louisville, February 18.—Hogs steady, at \$7.90@8.40.

St. Louis, February 18.—Hogs lower, at \$8.05@8.40.

Indianapolis, February 18.—Hogs lower, at \$8.40@8.50.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 12, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,742	45,100	16,711
Swift & Co.	9,532	18,000	16,066
Morris & Co.	6,062	16,500	7,125
S. & S. Co.	4,028	13,800	9,074
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,038	9,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,601	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	766	10,700	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 16,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 14,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; others, 12,600 hogs			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,949	15,801	3,506
Fowler Packing Co.	501	...	1,004
S. & S. Co.	2,766	8,067	3,901
Swift & Co.	3,903	11,157	7,512
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,672	5,327	3,931
Morris & Co.	3,551	12,350	4,068
Others	208	852	60

Dold Packing Co., 501 hogs; Blount, 6,172 hogs; S. Kraus, 44 cattle; I. Meyer, 20 cattle; Stephenson & Graybill, 3,683 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 153 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,504 hogs and 100 sheep; Kingan Packing Co., 2,052 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 253 cattle and 267 sheep; M. Rice, 16 cattle and 1,546 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 446 cattle; J. Stern & Sons, 73 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,881	15,236	3,406
Swift & Co.	4,845	19,472	12,049
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,969	23,912	7,411
Armour & Co.	5,111	23,155	13,662
Swartz & Co.	...	3,459	...
J. W. Murphy	...	12,126	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 98 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 96 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 297 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 30 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 173 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,187	7,842	1,151
Swift & Co.	2,601	7,109	1,175
Armour & Co.	2,748	10,286	2,450
East Side Packing Co.	89	1,261	...
Independent Packing Co.	936	...	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	514	...	...
Hell Packing Co.	14	...	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	662	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	607	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	356	...
Others	891	25,357	1,313

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,432	25,210	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,790	24,936	...
Swift & Co.	108	10,623	...
Others	8,908	8,234	...

R. Hurl Packing Co., 258 cattle; Statter & Co., 92 cattle; Western Packing & Provision Co., 273 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 44 cattle and 90 hogs; John Layton Co., 1,302 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 462 hogs; Roth Packing Co., 23 cattle; Agar Packing Co., 130 hogs; J. E. Decker & Sons, 647 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 2,190 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 59 cattle; Dubuque Packing Co., 265 hogs; Kingan Packing Co., 998 hogs; Parker, Webb & Co., 2,190 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 74 cattle.

CHICAGO TANKAGE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner by S. R. Tomkins of J. B. Ziegler & Company.)

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The market on tankage and blood is exceptionally dull. It is a matter of record that the volume of business transacted in the month of January this year was the smallest in many years for a similar period; consequently stocks are increasing, producers are optimistic and look for increased business later on. Nominally, we quote packers' high grade ground tankage at \$2.90@2.95 and 10c. for prompt shipment, blood at \$3.05 per unit, concentrated ground tankage at \$2.75 per unit; 3-50 steam bone in 100 lb. bags, bags included, at \$23.50 per ton. Unground steam bone is holding at \$21.00 per ton. Bids are wanted.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	25,000	200
Kansas City	200	2,000	...
Omaha	200	11,000	...
St. Louis	1,200	10,500	100
St. Joseph	100	6,200	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	14,000	1,000
St. Paul	400	5,000	4,500
Oklahoma City	...	1,800	...
Fort Worth	400	2,000	...
Milwaukee	25	200	...
Denver	100	20	3,000
Louisville	150	1,500	50
Pittsburgh	150	4,500	...
Cincinnati	100	2,000	100
Buffalo	400	5,985	400
Cleveland	80	7,200	4,000
Toronto, Canada	110	2,000	1,200

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	75,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	11,000
Omaha	4,500	11,000	8,400
St. Louis	3,000	21,000	600
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	9,500
Sioux City	2,500	7,600	1,000
St. Paul	2,100	24,300	400
Oklahoma City	350	2,300	400
Fort Worth	1,500	5,000	...
Milwaukee	150	5,003	...
Denver	...	2,500	300
Louisville	1,200	5,000	150
Detroit	...	700	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	293	...
Indianapolis	800	3,000	50
Pittsburgh	1,700	7,500	1,500
Cincinnati	2,200	5,362	100
Buffalo	4,000	16,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,800	6,000	4,000
New York	3,442	9,310	6,636

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	39,000	16,000
Kansas City	8,200	15,000	10,000
Omaha	5,400	18,000	18,500
St. Louis	3,300	12,000	600
St. Joseph	1,500	9,000	50
Sioux City	3,300	15,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,300	13,000	600
Oklahoma City	900	2,500	...
Fort Worth	2,200	3,700	500
Milwaukee	700	2,925	100
Denver	300	3,300	...
Louisville	200	712	50
Detroit	...	2,300	...
Cudahy	...	5,000	...
Wichita	...	3,654	...
Indianapolis	1,100	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	100
Cincinnati	300	2,874	100
Buffalo	750	10,500	3,000
Cleveland	1,117	9,100	2,900
New York	720	1,632	90

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	40,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	11,000
Omaha	4,300	18,000	11,000
St. Louis	2,800	12,000	3,300
St. Joseph	1,000	6,500	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	13,000	500
St. Paul	1,700	11,000	7,600
Oklahoma City	700	3,500	...
Fort Worth	1,500	5,500	1,000
Milwaukee	100	9,661	...
Denver	800	600	...
Louisville	100	848	50
Detroit	...	4,500	...
Cudahy	...	800	...
Wichita	...	2,000	...
Indianapolis	1,050	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	200	300
Cincinnati	500	4,094	500
Buffalo	400	8,000	1,400
Cleveland	240	2,000	1,200
New York	1,928	4,533	3,498
Toronto, Canada	1,375	2,207	123

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	32,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	18,500	5,500
St. Louis	3,200	11,500	1,800
St. Joseph	1,700	11,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	15,000	500
St. Paul	...	9,000	...
Oklahoma City	600	1,700	...
Fort Worth	7,500	3,700	...
Milwaukee	...	1,174	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,200	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	6,000	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Cincinnati	600	4,120	100
Buffalo	300	6,000	3,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,076	2,600	2,000

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	35,000	8,000
Kansas City	700	5,500	1,000
Omaha	1,600	16,500	3,500
St. Louis	1,200	13,000	1,000
St. Joseph	200	8,000	1,000
Sioux City	100	10,000	200
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	100
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	300
Oklahoma City	400	2,500	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The western hide markets are active. Large transactions have cleaned up the cellars of sole, harness and belting hides. It is expected that smaller buyers will follow the lead of the big operators. Sales reach large proportions.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Over a hundred thousand and packer hides changed owners this week. Buying was centered largely among a few hands with one big concern making sole harness and belting leathers taking the bulk of the hides. Branded lines went at steady to strong prices while native hides in the heavy weights brought less money. Heavy native steers brought 22½¢. for about 7,500 December and January hides and 12,500 January take-off went at 22½¢. Some killers still talk 23¢. for back salting but it is possible to secure February natives at 22½¢. About 2,000 January extreme light native steers sold at 22½¢., the former sale rate. Heavy Texas steers went at 20¢. along with underweights at 21¢. About 13,000 such hides of January-February kill moved. A line of 5,000 January heavy weights only sold at 20¢. Unsold lots of January heavy hides are held at 20½¢. along with Februaries by those killers having any for sale. Underweights in both lights and extremes are held at 21½¢. now. Unsold stocks are moderate as production is nil. Butt branded steers were taken at 19½¢. for about 17,000 January hides. February kill is now held at 20¢. Colorado steers went at 19½¢. for 9,000 January hides and 27,000 November, December and January take-off brought 19½¢. Two cars of January hides sold earlier in the week at 19½¢. February stock is now valued at 20¢. along with the butts. Branded cows went at 21¢. for about 5,000 January kill. All killers sold their stocks of hides to make this quantity. Production is limited and 21½¢. is talked as the nominal market on further business for deferred take-off. Heavy native cows brought 21½¢. for 3,000 January hides. Two trades aggregating 3,700 September, October, November and December heavy cows were effected at 22¢. and 10,000 January hides were included with the big movement at 21¢. February hides are offered at 21¢. Available stocks are moderate. Production is large. Light native cows sold at the former sale rate of 22¢. for 3,000 January hides. This is considered the nominal market for further business. Native bulls were not sold. They were inquired for in salting to June, and 19@20¢. was asked as to holders. Buyers were not interested on such a basis. Branded bulls were also quiet and quoted nominally at 16½@17¢. as to seller and salting. Available stocks are small.

Later.—Packer market steady. Rumors of sale of 2,500 November native steers at 23½¢., also Decembers at 22½¢. Lot of 5,000 November-December heavy cows sold at private terms, thought to be 22¢. Inquiries are in for more January cows. Asking prices are 21½¢. February hides offered at 21¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A healthy trade was noted in country hides of most all descrip-

tions throughout the week and a big movement of calfskins was put through. Heavy steers moved at 18½¢. for a car of all number one hides. This is the only quality wanted and dealers are unable to longer fill such a demand as hides are more grubby. Current receipts are quoted at 18½¢. A car of northwestern heavy steers free of grubs, but containing a percentage of cut twos is offered at 18½¢. delivered. Heavy cows are quiet and quoted the same as buffs. Nominal market is considered at 18@18½¢. for business with inside last paid. Unsold stocks are moderate. Most recent business in buff weights has carried heavy cows along, as sellers insist upon getting rid of the increased arrivals of over 60 lb. hides while the quality is still good. Buffs moved at 18¢ by two dealers for about 6,000 hides of current receipt. Holders now talk more money. One seller refused a bid of 17½¢. for a line of hides. Minneapolis reports business in 45 lb. up hides at 17½¢. for one car. Another car moved at 17½¢. and two cars at 17½¢., all delivered here. A car of Detroit city hides 25 lb. and up containing mostly koshers sold at 17½¢. f.o.b. All weights of seasonable western hides are quoted at 17½ to 18¢. delivered basis as to quality. Two cars of Minnesota 25 lb. up hides said to contain 60 per cent extremes are offered at 18¢. delivered. Extremes moved at 19½¢. for about 5,000 current receipts which are about half grubby and for February-March delivery. Local hides which run well for free of grub stock quoted at 20¢. last paid and asked. A car of Iowa extremes moved at 18½¢. delivered. A car of Minneapolis extremes went at 19½¢. and another brought 19½¢. delivered basis. Milwaukee buyers talk 19¢. as their ideas for current receipt extremes here. Branded cows sold at 16¢. for a car of country kinds and something a little better went at 16½¢. for one car. The same buyer is picking up city butcher and country packer branded hides up to 17¢. Bulls moved at 16¢. for a car of current kinds. More are offered at 16½¢. for straight lots and 17¢. is asked on an inquiry for No. 1 heavy bulls. Bids for this were at 16¢. Small packer hides were moderately active of late. A car of Ohio-June to February small packer bulls went at 19¢. f.o.b. in connection with a car of similar salting branded steers and cows at 19¢. A lot of 3,000 New York state outside packer kosher native cows went at 20¢. and a car of similar section November-December-January small packer kosher hides sold at 22¢. for native steers, 20¢. for cows and 18¢. for bulls. Local small packer hides quoted at 20½ to 21¢. last paid for January kill. Nothing yet done on February take-off. Pacific coast February brands sold at 19¢. f.o.b. flat for everything but twos. Kipskins were not sold. The quality at present is poor and very few buyers want such skins. Country kinds quoted at 20¢. last paid city skins quoted at 21 to 22¢. outside asked. Packer skins 24¢. last paid and asked; some talk 25¢.

Later.—Country market is a shade easier, and 5,000 current receipts of buffs and heavy cows brought 17½¢.; 2,000 similar hides brought 17½¢.

Calfskins were active and firm. Three

packers each moved a car of calfskins of February take-off, one also including Januarys at the new rate of 28¢., a price never before reached in the history of the trade. Two other killers are not ready to talk. A car of first salted local city calfskins sold at 25½¢. As the week closes, collectors are demanding 27¢. owing to the strength and activity in other varieties. A car of first salted St. Louis city calfskins moved at 26¢. f.o.b. Two cars of local outside city calfskins resalted moved at 25¢., also a new rate. Asking rate has jumped to 26¢. now. A car of country calfskins moved at 23½¢. Deacons which recently sold at \$1.25 and now held at \$1.45 and light calf have been advanced in price from \$1.45 to \$1.65 asked. Production of calfskins is picking up a little but the big runs will not be moved until late March.

Later.—One car city calfskins sold at 26¢. and another at 26½¢.

Horse hides which sold fairly well at \$5.60 last week moved up to \$5.75 in this period for the common country collections. City hides are held up to \$6.25. Recent sales of western Pennsylvania cities were reported at \$6.00. No. 2 horse hides quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction with ponies and glues at \$2.50 to \$3.00 last paid and coltskins at \$1.00 to \$1.50 as to lots.

Hogskins are selling moderately well at 60 to 70¢. for the common country collections with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are steady at 10½@11¢. last paid for local big packer skinings with outside packer goods going as low as 9¢. No. 2 skins quoted at 9½@10¢. for local goods and No. 3's are quoted at 5@5½¢. nominal.

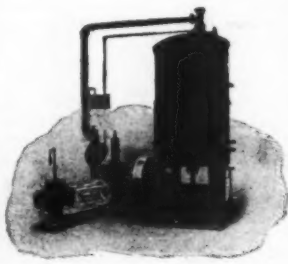
SHEEP PELTS.—Movement reported so far has been practically nil. Packers are not yet ready to book business in current killed sheep and lambskins. Last sales were at \$2.25@2.35 in slightly earlier salting. Country sheep and lambskins are quoted steady to strong at \$1.35@2.25 average as to quality recent business in this range. Dry western pelts quoted at 21@23¢. asked; outside for best Montanas. Dry skins are not moving so well as when rates were nearer 20¢. for best lots.

Later.—Detroit packer sheep and lambs brought \$2.50. Chicago skins held at \$2.45, river skins \$2.37½.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market was active last week after a dull spell of a few weeks. Approximately 13,000 hides changed (Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 16.

Following last week's excessive run of 59,492 cattle and 25 to 50c. decline in the market, this week's receipts are greatly curtailed, and for the first three days will total 33,500, and for the week approximately 40,000. As a result the trade has reacted, and, while somewhat uneven, the bulk of the offerings show 25 to 40c. recovery from the "low spot" of a week ago. So far as the future of the steer trade is concerned will say we can see nothing to it but a "bullish" market with an upward tendency during the spring and summer months. A year ago this time quarantine conditions were such as to prevent the shipment of cattle in many sections of the country, and as a consequence many steer cattle were fed to a good finish and marketed anywhere from 60 to 90 days later than ordinarily would have been the case, thus giving us a surplus of weighty, well-fatted steers during the late spring and into the early summer months. But this year conditions are diametrically opposite, and we expect the late spring and early summer markets to bear out our prediction of a scarcity of well-fatted beefs and a correspondingly high market for the kinds mentioned.

Strong and higher markets for butcher stuff will predominate until well along in the late spring and early summer months. In fact, the trade has already started on its annual upward trend, and aside from dairy cows everything in the butcher stuff line shows 15@25c. per cwt. advance this week, and while dairy cattle are selling better than a week ago, they have not participated in the full strength of the general market. Dairy cattle are, as a general rule, severely discriminated against by the buyers on account of the frequent condemnations at the packinghouses. The bull trade is strong and higher and the calf market is on a very satisfactory basis. Feeding cows and heifers are scarce because that class of stock, owing to the ban on shipping cattle back to the country, has been held back so that the proportion of thin stuff in the receipts has been very moderate for some time past.

Given the proper encouragement, the tail-end of a big hog crop, such as we have had this winter, usually results in a more liberal supply of good fat hogs at the wind-up of the season than most people figure on, and the rapid advance in the market during the past thirty to forty days in the face of the unusually heavy receipts has surely persuaded some farmers and feeders to hold back and even go up against the high-priced corn for the purpose of feeding their hogs to much heavier weights than originally intended, the lure of 9c. hogs during the early spring being a magnet of an immense drawing power. The temporary setback in the trade the first of the week because of 79,804 hogs on Monday has been followed by curtailed receipts and a sharp recovery, the trade on Wednesday being active with values almost back to the high point of the season, and indications pointing to some further upturn the balance of the week. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Weighty matured hogs, \$8.25@8.35, top \$8.40; good weight mixed and lightweight hogs, \$8.10@8.20; underweight light mixed grades, \$8@8.10, and healthy pigs, because of a temporarily poor Eastern outlet, are selling largely at \$6.75@7.

Sheep and lambs have shown wonderful strength since the opening of the week, considering the fact that liberal receipts have gone over the scales daily. The gap continues to widen between stock that is in pretty fair condition, and the fancy, finished grades. There is usually not much of an argument between buyers and salesmen on the fancy, high-yielding goods, but it usually takes the forenoon to work off the "low dressers"—and

at a big discount as compared with finished lots. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$11.15@11.50; fair to medium, \$10.50@11; culls and common lambs, \$9@10; good to choice, light yearlings, \$9.75@10.15; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$8.50@9; good to choice wethers, \$8@8.35; fancy heavy ewes, \$8@8.25; good to choice light ewes, \$7.65@8; fair to medium, \$7@7.25; culls and common ewes, \$5.50@6; bucks, \$6.50@6.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 15, 1916.

Cattle sold stronger today, following a similar condition yesterday, good beef steers being in special demand. Some very good cattle arrived and sold at \$8.60@8.80, including steers weighing upwards of 1500 lbs. The supply was only 7000 head, and the strength shown this week is partly due to a reduction in receipts at all points. Middle class beef steers sold at \$7.25@7.85, and common killers around \$7.00. Butcher cattle are selling strong, in line with their position taken two or three weeks ago. Best heavy bulls bring \$6.25@6.75, medium bulls \$5.50@6.25. Best cows sell at \$6.50@7.00, medium cows \$5.50@6.25, most of the heifers \$6.50@7.75, veal calves up to \$11.00 today. Stockers and feeders continue strong. This branch of the trade appears to resist all adverse influences which attack the fat steer market, and responds instantly to any improvement in killing cattle.

Hog receipts today were 15,000 head, quite a reduction from last Tuesday and the market is up 10 cents. The feature here during the past week has been strong order buying demand, that branch of the trade taking 16,000 hogs last week, twenty per cent. of the total supply, a larger proportion than usual. Top price today was \$8.15, bulk of sales \$7.80@8.10. Immense export trade in meat continues to be the bull feature, and under existing conditions bear raids on the market lack force. The favorable conditions of trade are enhanced by lighter supplies at Eastern markets, which results in the good order buying demand here.

Sheep and lambs regained all recent losses yesterday, and are selling firm today, after some haggling on the part of buyers. Ewes 10c. higher in some cases. Ewes, wethers and yearlings are the cheapest items on the list from the buyers' standpoint, lambs showing a greater margin above sheep than usual at this season. Best lambs sold at a range of \$10.75@11.10, best ewes \$7.70, yearlings worth up to \$10, wethers \$8.50. Feeding lambs yesterday brought \$10.50, a new high figure.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 16, 1916.

Our cattle run has improved somewhat, but is not yet normal in volume. For the week ending today we have received 14,000, of which 3,100 were in the Southern division. Even with the light runs we are receiving the percentage of beef steers is small, and not much can be said for the quality. This condition is, of course, traceable to unfavorable shipping conditions. In this regard, however, the present season is not dissimilar from the corresponding periods in previous years. Some good heavy steers averaging a little better than 1,200 lbs. brought \$8.25 on Tuesday, and quite a few fair to good cattle are going to scale at \$7.90@8.15. The bulk of the steer sales, however, ranges between \$7@7.75. The market generally is on a strong and active basis, and is fully a quarter higher

than last week's close. Prime yearlings and heifers are quoted at \$8.90@9.25, and heifers could be good enough to bring more money. In butcher stock, however, the bulk of our offerings is in the medium class, and is selling within a range of \$6@7, with the handy weight kinds ranging from \$7@7.50. There is a good demand for cows; best ones are quoted up to \$7, and the bulk is selling from \$6@6.60. Stockers and feeders range, in all grades, from \$5@7.25, and canners from \$4.15@4.40. South Texas cattle are beginning to move. On Wednesday a sale of 3 cars of south Texas bulls averaging 1,350 brought \$6.30. They were fat and well conditioned.

Our hog runs continue generous despite bad shipping conditions. Our receipts this week amounted to 92,000, and the quality, generally, has been fair to good. The market is active and fully steady. If this condition is more marked in any one grade than another, it is noticeable in light hogs and good heavies. The packers are buying heavily and the Eastern slaughterers are doing likewise. The present quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$8.10@8.40; good heavy, \$8.35@8.45; rough, \$7.65@7.80; lights, \$8.15@8.30; pigs, \$6.50@8; bulk, \$8.10@8.35.

Our sheep receipts for the week were right at 6,000, and the supply for the most part was constituted of lambs. We seem to set a record each week on prices. A string of 75-lb. San Luis Valley Colorado lambs sold Tuesday for \$11.35. This is our record price for fed lambs. The supply of Colorado and Nebraska lambs this year is short, but the quality and finish is better than usual. Ewes are in active demand, and there are frequent sales at \$7.25@7.50. Of course, they must be good killers to bring this price. Yearlings are quoted at \$8@10, with light ones bringing the top for this grade. Clearances this week in all departments have been excellent.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 12, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	43,543
Kansas City	16,539
Omaha	17,700
East St. Louis	13,337
St. Joseph	5,309
Cudahy	596
Sioux City	5,518
South St. Paul	3,330
New York and Jersey City	7,185
Fort Worth	3,953
Philadelphia	3,198
Pittsburgh	700
Oklahoma City	1,884

HOGS.

Chicago	158,455
Kansas City	67,377
Omaha	83,918
East St. Louis	71,049
St. Joseph	32,772
Cudahy	16,263
Sioux City	44,929
Ottumwa	18,200
Cedar Rapids	20,946
South St. Paul	50,972
New York and Jersey City	32,524
Fort Worth	25,663
Philadelphia	7,861
Pittsburgh	4,100
Oklahoma City	14,205

SHEEP.

Chicago	55,125
Kansas City	24,167
Omaha	35,950
East St. Louis	6,089
St. Joseph	19,308
Cudahy	218
Sioux City	3,962
South St. Paul	1,729
New York and Jersey City	21,117
Fort Worth	6,991
Philadelphia	300
Pittsburgh	2,362
Oklahoma City	1,491

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,224	1,818	3,507	8,329
New York City	2,558	2,537	8,293	24,195
Central Union	2,403	590	9,357	—
Totals	7,185	5,265	21,117	32,524
Totals last week	11,316	7,088	23,046	37,771

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sallisaw, Okla.—W. M. Gibson and W. C. Gibson of Sallisaw, and A. F. Parkinson, of Wagoner, Okla., have incorporated the Superior Ice Company, with a capital of \$20,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Electropure Water & Ice Corporation, to operate water purifying plants, cold storage plants, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. The incorporators are: O. S. Laycock, 768 Seventh Street; H. H. Wilson, 132 Bedford Avenue; I. F. Cragin, 104 Woodward Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—The Burns Bros. Ice Corporation, has been incorporated by A. Levene, 418 Central Park West; A. Mann, 1001 E. 176th Street, New York, N. Y., and B. Bechtold, 52 42nd Street, Corona, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, to conduct an ice business, mine coal, iron and other metals and minerals, etc.

ICE NOTES.

DeKalb, Texas.—The installation of an ice and electric light plant is contemplated by M. Risinger, of Nashville, Ark.

Dallas, Texas.—Smith's ice cream factory at Dallas is being remodeled into an ice factory of about 12 tons' capacity.

Hillsboro, Texas.—A company is being organized by T. J. Burdette for the purpose of building a creamery and ice cream plant.

Shawnee, Okla.—Brick and concrete buildings, daily storage 34x65 feet, will be erected by the Western Ice & Cold Storage Company.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Contract has been let for the erection of a building for an ice cream factory by V. O. Garrison, of Fayetteville, Tenn.

Jackson, Miss.—It is reported that \$60,000 will be spent by the Illinois Central Railroad to install re-icing plant at the Carloss Ice Company.

New Orleans, La.—Contract has been let by the Federal Fruit & Cold Storage Company, for the erection of a cold storage and

refrigerating plant which will be six stories and of fireproof construction.

Indianapolis, Ind.—It is reported that William J. Hogan, president of the Indiana Refrigerating Company, Indianapolis, plans to form a chain of cold storage warehouses: cities to include Baltimore, Kansas City, etc.

Galveston, Texas.—Plans have been prepared for the Houston Ice & Brewing Company for an ice and cold storage plant, one story, 126x128 feet, of brick and reinforced concrete construction and to cost about \$30,000.

Hazard, Ky.—Contract has been let by the Perry Ice & Coal Company for the erection of an ice plant. Main building will be 60x30 feet; boiler room, 32x20 feet; daily capacity, 10 tons of ice. The officers of the company are: A. B. Combs, president; S. M. Ward, vice-president and secretary, and C. R. Luttrell, treasurer.

Detroit, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Creamery Company it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$800,000 to \$1,600,000. The following officers were re-elected: Jerome H. Remick, president and general manager; F. P. Byrne and A. A. Schantz, as vice presidents; F. W. Ulrich, secretary and treasurer; Nelson J. Dessert, superintendent. F. P. Byrne, Alfred Easter, A. E. Morey, Philip H. McMillan, J. H. Remick, A. A. Schantz and E. D. Stair were re-elected as directors.

VIRGINIA STORAGE LAW PASSED.

The legislature of the State of Virginia has passed and the governor has signed a bill to regulate the transportation and storage of all food products which appears to be a simple method of regulating the cold storage industry. It sets no time limits and imposes no specific restrictions. It simply makes sanitary condition the standard, and empowers the authorities to interfere at any time that foods become unsanitary either through their surroundings or because of their handling. The law as enacted is as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or for any

transportation company, express company, railroad company or steamboat company, or any common carrier to permit insanitary conditions to exist in the transportation or storage of an article of food, whereby such articles of food may become contaminated from being so transported or stored in insanitary surroundings.

2. That the term "food" as used in this act shall include all articles for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

3. That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county or city jail not to exceed ninety days, or until such fine and cost are paid, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

4. The dairy and food commissioner is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, and he and his assistants or agents shall have full right to enter and inspect all stores, warehouses, freight or express cars, steamboats or steamships, trucks, drays, wagons, and any and all means or places of transportation or storage of articles of food; and any person, firm or corporation who shall hinder or obstruct the dairy and food commissioner, his assistants or agents in the discharge of the authority or duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a violation of the same.

5. That whenever any article of food is transported or stored under insanitary conditions, the proceedings for the enforcement of the penalties and punishments fixed for violations of this act may be instituted and maintained in any county or city through which or in which such article of food has been or is so transported or stored under insanitary conditions as aforesaid.

CAN GET MEXICAN HIDES.

On account of representations made to the Carranza government, the temporary head of the Mexican republic has notified the Department of State that the recent decree prohibiting the exportation of hides from Mexico will be suspended until March 31. Secretary of State Lansing was officially advised to this effect on February 16.

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Canning Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for 1916 catalog.

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

Chicago

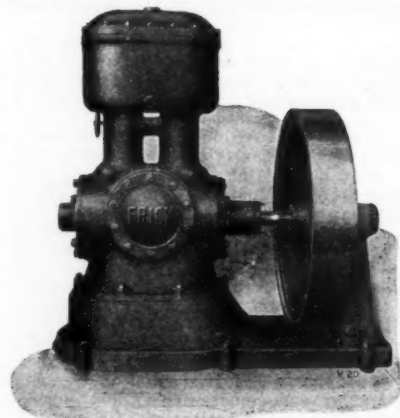
**Vertical Single Acting
Refrigerating Machines
with safety heads—The
leading feature origi-
nated by Frick Company
33 years ago and accept-
ed today as the maximum
efficiency machine.**

Get our prices.

FRICK COMPANY
WAYNESBORO, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES

New York, N. Y. Taylor Building
Philadelphia, Pa. Wesley Building
Baltimore, Md. American Building
Pittsburgh, Pa. Jenkins Arcade
Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta Nat. Bank Bldg.
Dallas, Tex. Sumpter Building



Enclosed Machine

AGENCIES

Judd Eng. Co. Boston, Mass.
Mollenberg-Betz Mch. Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
G. A. Wegner Cons. & Eng. Co. Rochester, N. Y.
John Hague Eng. Co. St. Louis, Mo.
San Antonio M. & S. Co. San Antonio, Tex.
Ottenheimer Brothers. Baltimore, Md.
Arthur Meltzer. Los Angeles, Cal.
United Iron Works. Oakland, Cal.
United Iron Works. Seattle, Wash.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stge. Co.
BOSTON: Fidelity, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Kentucky Consumers' Oil Co.; Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

RADICAL FOOD LEGISLATION.

The Massachusetts legislature is considering some radical legislation which, if enacted, would react seriously upon the consumers and upon the food industry of that State, says the New York Produce Review.

House bill No. 1271 is designed to prohibit the sale of eggs for manufacturing purposes by any person engaged in the sale of eggs for food. Since all the eggs that may be used for manufacturing purposes must be drawn somewhere from eggs in general, this law would prevent whatever legitimate salvage there may now be in eggs candled in Massachusetts.

House bill No. 320 prohibits keeping eggs in cold storage more than six months. This would make the people of Massachusetts, after November and, usually, until late February or March, dependent for most of their egg supply upon eggs stored in other States, thus practically destroying the cold storage industry of Massachusetts, so far as eggs are concerned, without at all changing the character of the eggs available to the people, except to make them poorer.

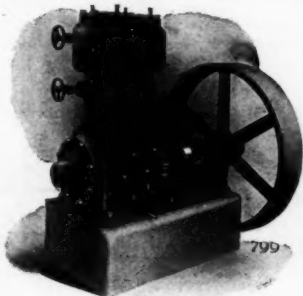
House bill No. 319 provides that whoever sells any decayed product, or has it in his possession with intent to sell shall be fined or imprisoned. At present the word "knowingly" qualifies this provision.

Strictly speaking every wholesale egg dealer would be a violator of this law unless, possibly, it might be evaded by stipulating specifically in every sale of original packages that the price charged—stated in terms per case—was for the good eggs only. Every reputable wholesale egg dealer would be obliged either to evade such a law or go out of business, for there is no possible manner, under the control of Massachusetts receivers, by which it could be complied with.

House bill No. 168 is designed to prohibit the manufacture, sale or use for food of any canned, powdered or evaporated eggs. This would simply deprive the people of Massachusetts of a large amount of good, sound, wholesome and reasonably cheap food, and drive out of the State an industry which, under proper regulation, is assuming larger and larger proportions in this country and receives the sanction and encouragement of every intelligent and well informed authority, including the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



746

York Refrigerating Machines Sold in 1915

This is the top notch record in the sale of Refrigerating Machines—beating the previous high record of 701 Machines established by us in 1913.

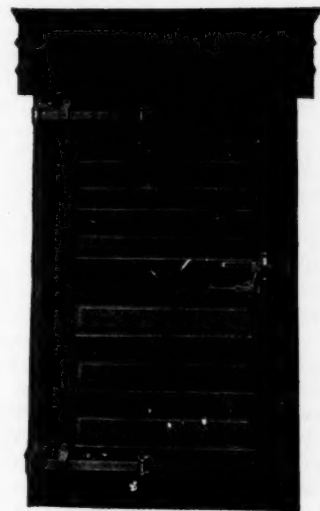
This may be regarded as a strong endorsement of YORK Products. We lead the field in point of output—have done so for years. No concern can maintain such a position unless its products possess merit of the highest order.

OUR FACILITIES are complete in every detail. Our Organization is such that we can successfully handle any order for Refrigerating or Ice Making Machinery—no matter how large or how small.

Write for information and prices.

York Manufacturing Co.
(Ice-Making and Refrigerating
Machinery exclusively)
YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.
Formerly
JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

HOW WE GET OUR SPICES.

Something About the Biggest Spice House in America and the Men Who Built It Up.

Spices are something in which every saugemaker is interested and which are one of the important supply items for the average packer to consider. Too little has been known about spices in the past, and too much indifference has been shown in their purchase and use. Packers and saugemakers have now learned that it pays to give some study to the spice question, and to buy and use only the best. The result in reputation of the product makes it well worth while.

The largest spice house in America is McCormick & Company, of Baltimore, Md. It imports spices and teas from all over the world, and in its big Baltimore plant dusts, cleans, grinds, tests, weighs and packs these products for shipments to every section of the country.

Twenty-five years ago—less than the life of a single invention in these days of progress—Willoughby M. McCormick and two girls began bottling flavoring extracts and drug specialties in a small way. They bottled them so well, and the market expanded so naturally in consequence, that the business had to grow. In a year Mr. McCormick was joined by his brother, Roberdeau A. McCormick. Then it became advisable to incorporate to perpetuate the family name, which was done in Maine about nine years ago, with a capital stock of \$300,000. Reincorporation under the laws of Maryland followed, with the capitalization increased to \$500,000, which does not nearly represent the value of the business.

Today, with a five-story building covering a floor space of more than three acres, the firm has not enough room to handle its business and has to provide outside storage. Where Mr. McCormick could have carried his original stock in a suit case, today ships cannot bring raw material rapidly enough to feed the machinery which is dumping the output of this remarkable concern into every nook and corner of the country. "And I am very glad to say," said Mr. McCormick with a smile, "that three of the employees who

started with me the first year are still with the company."

A few weeks ago the sales force of the company held its annual gathering at headquarters. There were 57 of these travelers, two from San Francisco, three from Philadelphia, four from New York and the others from scattered points of competition. They spent a week attending conferences addressed by experts, digging into details of quality, prices, packing, markets, etc.

The McCormick house is one of the show places of Baltimore. Visitors are welcome to all its departments, and no part of the plant or any of the methods of handling spices are secret. The house is glad to have the trade and the public know just how it prepares and handles its products. There spices from all parts of the world are received and prepared for trade and consumers' uses. The war has boosted the cost of the raw products from a small increase to more than 1,000 per cent., and even then the importers are uncertain about the supply in some instances.

Willoughby M. McCormick has found time



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE MCCORMICK PLANT.

to become interested in many things besides developing this enormous business. He helped to found the Drug Exchange of Baltimore, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and he is a director of one Baltimore bank and president of another.

He has two hobbies. One is food quality in connection with food purity and the other is domestic science, or the science of cookery. His firm has published one of the best cookbooks to be had anywhere, and he will talk cookery to you till the cows come home. He

grows indignant over food frauds, too, and is their relentless enemy.

The McCormick plant is admirably planned for efficient service. On the first floor are the main and private offices, information bureau and profit-sharing department, where jobbers and retailers reap the benefits of their energy in purveying McCormick products. This floor also includes great storage rooms for raw spices, teas, etc. The sampling room is on the second floor. The exhibit which took the gold medal at the San Francisco Exposition is on view here, and it is a liberal education in itself. This is the tea-tasting room, too.

The chief interest is in the main plant, where the raw product is manipulated, and where the special machinery used is a tribute to the inventive genius of McCormick employees and others. The main purpose is always to receive the raw product in the best possible shape, clean it thoroughly, grind and prepare it in such manner as to retain the greatest possible amount of its original virtue and then pack and ship with an eye single to reaching the consumer as it left the factory.

On the third floor is the department where automatic machinery fills and packs products in sanitary packages. Here machines enable each employe to fill 20,000 cans a day, while other machines make and fill 15,000 cartons a day, and others weigh, fill, cap and deliver 40,000 lithographed cans a day. There are also the latest vacuum machines for filling bottles and other packages with perishable products. Every precaution is taken to preserve the original strength of the product in the first place, and having preserved it, not to spoil it.

The laboratory, where experts test all materials and all products, is one of the most vital cogs in the McCormick system, because it is here that the McCormick standard of purity and quality is established and maintained. This laboratory is a marvel of equipment and efficiency in operation, with "Purity plus quality" for the motto. With a plant like this, and men like the McCormicks at its head, it is not surprising that McCormick & Company have achieved the rank as leaders in the spice industry of the United States.—Advertisement.



MCCORMICK & CO'S EXECUTIVE AND SALES FORCE DECEMBER 1915

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN AUTOMATIC EVAPORATOR FEEDER.

Packers, renderers and manufacturers of glycerine, meat extracts, glue, etc., who use evaporators will be much interested in a new device just brought out by the American By-Product Machinery Company, 90 West street, New York, which is known as the Sorensen Automatic Evaporator Feeder, a cut of which is shown herewith.

The apparatus consists of a governor, a float chamber and automatic valve, which can be attached to any type of evaporator. This device is designed to maintain automatically a constant liquor level in an operating evaporator. The device is attached to the side of the shell and the liquor in the float chamber stands at the same level as the liquor in the evaporator. The apparatus can be set to maintain any level desired, and once set will at all times keep the liquor at that level within limits of one-half inch.

The apparatus operates as follows: Within the float chamber is a hollow copper float attached to adjustable jack chain and the lever in the automatic governor. As the liquor level in the evaporator falls, owing to the evaporation, this ball float, which is weighted, drops causing the lever in the automatic governor to drop.

As soon as this lever drops, it brings into operation the two-way pilot valve in the governor, causing the upper port to close and the lower port to open. The opening of this port permits the vacuum in the evaporator to draw through the pilot valve, 4, and through the pipe, 5, which in turn operates the automatic straightway valve, thus causing same to open and admit fresh liquor to the evaporator.

As soon as the liquor level is restored the ball float rises and the lever in the governor rises, by means of a spring located at Fig. 7, closing bottom port shutting off vacuum and opening top port permitting filtered air to enter, thus breaking the vacuum on the pipe line, 5, and permitting valve, 6, to close shutting off the feed. The change in the level in the evaporator of one-half inch causes the above operation to take place, thus maintaining a constant level.

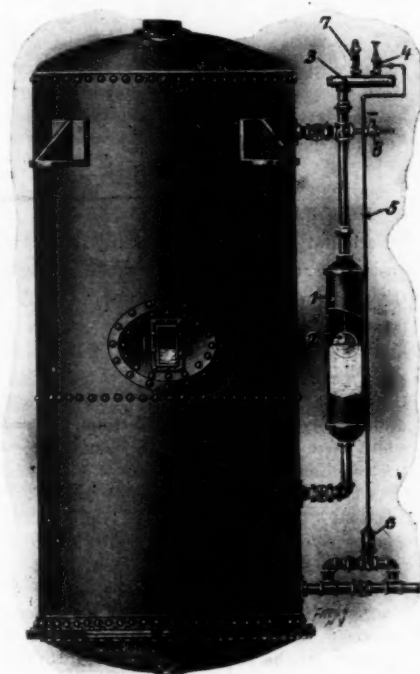
The effect of this device is to do away with labor in operating an evaporator. Under the present system of hand control the liquor level in any evaporator varies with the frequency of attention by the operator. At one time the liquor level may be below the tubes and at another time sufficient liquor may be let in to raise the level so high as to cause entrainment, and the more or less constant attention of an operator is always necessary to let liquor into the evaporator corresponding to the rate of evaporation.

With the Sorensen Automatic Evaporator Feeder it is claimed that a man need only start the apparatus in the morning and shut it down when he desires to draw off the finished liquor; no other attention is said to be necessary.

From an engineering point of view, there is practically 20 per cent. increase in the efficiency of any given evaporator by maintaining a constant level. It is easier on the pumps, and it maintains a constant temperature, which is necessary for efficient evapora-

tion. With the old hand control system, a man letting cold liquor into the evaporator causes it to stop boiling until the temperature again reaches the boiling point, hence a great deal of the efficiency of the machine as well as capacity is lost.

The American By-Product Machinery Company have just issued a new bulletin describing this, known as bulletin No. 105, which may be had for the asking. The machine is built of malleable iron with all brass fittings, and also is built entirely of brass. The machine is absolutely positive in operation, as there are no parts of the governor which come in contact with the liquor, the only



SORENSEN AUTOMATIC EVAPORATOR FEEDER.

parts coming in contact with the liquor being a portion of the iron float chamber, the copper float and the body of the gate valve.

The American By-Product Machinery Company has had these machines in operation experimentally for the better part of the year, with success wherever used, and has received the unqualified endorsement of all users.

TO DETECT AMMONIA LEAKS.

Instead of issuing a calendar as a customary souvenir to its customers and friends the National Ammonia Company, of St. Louis, has devoted its attention to what it considers a more practical purpose. Instead of the 1916 calendar it has sent out a sulphur taper specially devised by its experts for the purpose of detecting ammonia leaks in exposed coils. This taper was developed at considerable expense and has made quite a hit. Those who have used it say that it has proved its practical worth and they have expressed their appreciation to the National Ammonia Company. Anyone desiring one of these tapers, with directions for its use, can have it upon application to the company at St. Louis.

COLD STORAGE DOORS.

The Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, of Hagerstown, Md., has recently issued a circular which admirably describes and illustrates its two types of cold storage doors which have become so generally adopted by the trade—the "Jones" door and the "No-equal" door. The "Jones" door has square jambs and two seals of contact, while the "No-equal" door is made with round jambs and three seals of contact. The illustrations in the folder show the standard cooler doors, the cooler door, the sharp freezer door, the door with overhead rail equipment, the abattoir door equipped with double fasteners so that the door cannot bow out at the top, the metal-clad fireproof cooler and freezer doors. It also illustrates the "Jones" cold storage windows, "No-equal" sliding doors, refrigerator fronts, and their automatic self-tightening fasteners, adjustable spring hinges and automatic trap lifts, etc. "Jones" automatic ice doors are also shown and described.

CHEMISTS IN NEW LABORATORY.

Wiley & Company, the well-known analytical and consulting chemists of Baltimore, Md., who for many years have been located at No. 15 South Gay street, Baltimore, moved to new quarters at No. 7 South Gay street recently. They are doing considerable work for the packinghouse trade, and have gained their confidence by ability, accuracy and promptness, which means so much in this particular line of business, and in their new location are particularly well equipped for any amount of new business which may come in to them.

The new laboratory will have a floor space of about 74 x 88 feet. As the building is new, it was finished to suit the requirements of the new laboratory, such as new plaster, woodwork, fixtures, and semi-direct lighting. The ceilings are high and the laboratory has light on four sides, with twenty-seven outside windows, thus insuring good light and excellent ventilation.

Water is supplied to each part of the laboratory, through an inch and a half main with large storage tank on the floor above, an inch and a half gas main furnishes an equal supply of gas at all points. All pipes are concealed beneath the plastering.

All the fume chambers and most of the table tops are of Alberene stone, which lessens the danger of fire, and enables the place to be kept scrupulously clean. There are thirteen sinks of Alberene stone and a shower bath all supplied with hot and cold water. In the installation of this new equipment are several novel features not found in many other laboratories, which have been designed to insure great accuracy and enable Wiley & Company to keep close to all minute details of the work at all times.

While the laboratory makes a specialty of the analysis of other materials, such as greases, water, coal, pyrites, extracts, wood pulp, etc., the analysis of fertilizers and all fertilizer materials is their particular specialty, and will continue to receive the personal attention of Samuel W. Wiley, assisted by J. Rich Holland, who has been with Mr. Wiley for seven years.

Chicago Section

Two of the candidates can, and the rest will have it tied to 'em!

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,200 net to the buyer, brokerage and 1916 dues paid.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 12, 1916, averaged 10.13 cents for domestic beef.

And now the Kernel is reported as saying "Woodrow Wilson is afraid of me and the Kaiser." Didn't he forget someone else? What about the Almighty?

If, as the Emperor of Germany declares, he did not want war, why did he not wait until the rest of 'em had chewed each other about all up, and then step in and grab the whole smear, case and all?

"Should a poor man marry a millionairess?" asked Buggs of his friend Barflea. For a second or two Barflea couldn't speak, but when he did he hollered: "Hully gee! I'd marry a South Sea cannibalee in an old-fashioned gut room for thirty-five beans!"

About all the peace promoters have so far effected is to shorten the war longer. There are two ways of separating two bulldogs in the middle of a tough, even scrap; one is by surprise and the other by shock. The "surprise" method is a cockney invention; the "shock" method is administered with a ball bat.

Apropos of President L. F. Swift's speech to the officers and employees of Swift & Company at their recent annual dinner in New York, in which he said: "Get in debt and keep in debt if you would succeed; it makes you hustle to meet your obligations." Europe has piled up already about 100 years of darn hard hustling!

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision situation: "In the official semi-monthly statement of stocks of provisions in Chicago the increase in ribs, considering the big receipts of hogs, is not as heavy as expected, and, taking into consideration the light supply of side meats, with the weight of ribs very desirable, the stocks of ribs is not burdensome. With the trade that will soon be due from

the South during the cotton planting season, ribs should rule strong. The increase in lard stocks was not as heavy as looked for, but with 76,551,378 tcs. of all kinds of lard in Chicago at this time, as compared to 18,987,500 tcs. at the same time a year ago, and still six months before the regular lard season opens, and a general feeling that there are plenty of hogs back in the country, we cannot get bullish on lard. Owing to the disappointment in the increase in provision stocks and smaller hog receipts "shorts" were active covering lard and caused an advance of 25c. We consider this advance a good spot to sell lard. The trade in all kinds of hog products is very dull at present, although there were some good export shipments during the last four or five days, one railroad shipping in two days 200 cars of meats out of Chicago for export."

NEW PACKINGHOUSE TEXTBOOK.

Technical books on the packinghouse industry are few, and when a new one is issued the trade greets it with much interest. The latest publication in this limited field is a new illustrated treatise which deals with packinghouse and cold storage construction. It does not touch operating methods, but deals solely with the construction feature, which is so important in these days of modern requirements and efficiency in operation.

The new work is entitled "Packinghouse and Cold Storage Construction," and the author is H. Peter Henschel, the well-known packinghouse engineer and architect. This book is a general reference work on the planning, construction and equipment of modern American meat packing plants with special reference to the requirements of the United States Government, and a complete treatise on the design of cold storage plants, including refrigeration, insulation and cost data. There was a marked need for a work of this nature, and the author's many years' experience in designing modern packinghouses and cold storages has fitted him well to cover this subject authoritatively.

The book is divided into 25 chapters, a chapter being devoted to each of the following subjects: General Features and Requirements of Packing Plants; Plans and Description of a Modern Packing Plant; Plans and Descriptions for Beef and Sheep Killing Plant; Plans and Descriptions for Hog Killing Plant; Plans and Descriptions of a Chi-

cago Packing Plant; Cattle and Sheep Killing Floor; Principle of Construction of Packing-house Coolers; Construction and Equipment of Tank Houses; Plans, Etc., of Smoke-houses; Construction of Stock Pens; Selection and Preservation of Lumber in Packing-house Construction; Sanitation, Plumbing and Drainage; Construction of Commercial Cold Storage Buildings; Description and Cost of Three Recently Constructed Cold Storage Buildings; Insulation and Insulating Materials; Refrigeration; Cold Storage Doors; Cold Storage Windows; Floors; Construction Details; Painting; Insurance and Fire Protection; Estimates and Cost; Miscellaneous Information on Temperatures, Load Capacities, Cold Storage Rates, Etc.; Government Regulations.

The book has 302 pages, 145 illustrations and 10 inserts. Its price prepaid, in full cloth, is \$5; in full Morocco, \$6. It can be had upon remittance of the purchase price to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

TO INVESTIGATE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, to be immediately available."

Statement by Congressman Linthicum.

After presenting his resolution, Mr. Linthicum issued a public statement which, with a story of the resolution, was sent out over the country by the various press associations, and by a number of newspapers having bureaus in Washington. His statement is as follows:

"Such a large percentage of the dairies of this country are unsanitary, and such a considerable percentage of the food products coming from them are so unclean, that they certainly should be inspected. Moreover, there is a direct connection between the unsanitary condition of the dairies and the prevalence of tuberculosis among cows, and the health or ill-health of the people of the country.

"There is no doubt that much can be done on the part of Congress, and the result of adoption of the resolution will help to decrease the number of tubercular cases which are constantly appearing in every State in the Union.

"This resolution will be taken up by the committee, a hearing had, and the work will proceed vigorously throughout the country."

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Counselor at Law

320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to

Beef and Products Credit Association, also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of New York City

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Swift & Company have brought suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Wabash Railway Company and 100 other carriers, to the effect that the rates charged by these lines for transporting in carload lots of butter, oleomargarine, eggs and poultry in official classification territory are unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory. Reasonable rates on shipments in carload lots of less than 20,000 pounds are demanded.

THE PRACTICAL POINTS PAGE.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

L. C. DOGGETT COMPANY, Brokers

Cotton Seed Products

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ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR

DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

CHICAGO

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 7.....	23,716	1,238	59,688	16,822
Tuesday, Feb. 8.....	7,010	2,191	37,843	19,065
Wednesday, Feb. 9.....	17,931	2,332	49,947	9,407
Thursday, Feb. 10.....	5,728	1,752	42,843	19,614
Friday, Feb. 11.....	2,013	561	40,871	4,431
Saturday, Feb. 12.....	94	20	26,061	11
Total last week.....	56,492	8,094	256,433	69,440
Previous week.....	37,215	6,303	221,836	66,397
Cor. week, 1915.....	39,885	8,316	201,956	62,292
Cor. week, 1914.....	50,207	5,501	178,089	110,136

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 7.....	4,631	73	18,293	3,211
Tuesday, Feb. 8.....	1,494	226	12,780	3,481
Wednesday, Feb. 9.....	3,677	124	12,055	2,905
Thursday, Feb. 10.....	2,423	151	10,594	4,005
Friday, Feb. 11.....	700	4	7,715	713
Saturday, Feb. 12.....	24	...	6,506	...
Total last week.....	12,949	378	67,978	14,315
Previous week.....	7,752	265	56,586	12,367
Cor. week, 1915.....	7,016	115	50,200	10,487
Cor. week, 1914.....	22,012	230	54,537	39,420

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 12, 1916.....	164,200	1,653,642	456,778
Same period, 1915.....	232,139	1,258,115	508,907

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 12, 1916.....	845,000
Previous week.....	739,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	728,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	544,000
Total year to date.....	5,273,000
Same period, 1915.....	4,244,000
Same period, 1914.....	3,461,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 12, 1916.....	122,000	718,600	201,500
Week ago.....	122,000	750,200	203,100
Year ago.....	115,300	614,700	207,000
Two years ago.....	122,700	476,900	230,500

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Feb. 12, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	850,000	853,000
Hogs.....	4,491,000	3,412,000
Sheep.....	1,273,000	1,392,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 12, 1916:	
Armour & Co.....	40,900
Swift & Co.....	18,500
S. & S. Co.....	13,800
Morris & Co.....	16,400
Hammond Co.....	9,900
Western P. Co.....	12,000
Anglo-American.....	10,700
Independent P. Co.....	14,100
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,400
Roberts & Oak.....	7,400
Brennan P. Co.....	7,300
Miller & Hart.....	4,600
Others.....	30,500

Totals.....	194,800
Total last week.....	179,700
Total cor. week, 1915.....	151,800
Total cor. week, 1914.....	117,300
Total for 1916 to date.....	1,358,100
Corresponding period, 1915.....	1,197,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.05	\$8.20	\$7.65	\$10.95
Previous week.....	8.25	7.90	7.60	10.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.40	6.75	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.25	8.65	5.65	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.22	5.90	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	6.16	4.10	6.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.20	4.25	6.15

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.00@9.65
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@9.25
Inferior steers.....	6.00@6.90
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.50@6.50
Cutters.....	3.80@4.50
Canners.....	3.25@4.00
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@6.75
Bologna bulls.....	5.00@6.00
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@11.25
Heavy calves.....	7.50@9.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$8.00@8.25
Fair to fancy light.....	7.85@8.10
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	8.20@8.35
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	8.10@8.30
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.90@8.15
Rough heavy packing.....	7.75@7.90
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.00@7.40
*Stags.....	7.00@7.60

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$6.25@8.00
Western fed ewes.....	6.25@7.90
Yearlings.....	7.50@10.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	8.00@8.25
Colorado lambs.....	9.65@11.35
Fed western lambs.....	9.75@11.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

Holiday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$20.55	\$20.72½	\$20.55	\$20.60
July.....	20.75	20.80	20.67½	20.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.35	10.42½	10.27½	10.32½
July.....	10.32½	10.62½	10.45	10.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.40	11.57½	11.40	11.47½
July.....	11.65	11.72½	11.62½	11.62½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.55	20.60	20.52½	\$20.60
July.....	20.75	20.80	20.67½	20.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.27½	10.20	\$10.20
July.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.37½	10.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.47½	11.47½	11.40	\$11.40
July.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.55	\$11.55

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.70	20.97½	20.70	\$20.95
July.....	20.75	21.00	20.75	20.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.30	10.45	10.30	10.40
July.....	10.57½	10.60	10.55	\$10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.47½	11.62½	11.47½	\$11.62½
July.....	11.55	11.75	11.55	\$11.72½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.95	20.97½	20.70	\$20.70
July.....	21.00	21.00	20.72½	\$20.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.45	10.22½	\$10.22½
July.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.40	\$10.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.65	11.65	11.50	\$11.50
July.....	11.75	11.77½	11.60	\$11.60

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.70	20.90	20.70	\$20.87½
July.....	20.75	20.80	20.67½	\$20.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.32½	10.22½	\$10.32½
July.....	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.50	11.60	11.45	11.55
July.....	11.70	11.70	11.55	11.65

†Bid ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@16
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12	@12½
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	14	@12½
Roller Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@18
Stew.....	14	@14½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14	@16
Pork Chops.....	16	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Butts.....	12	@12
Spare Ribs.....	11	@11
Hocks.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	11	@11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	23	@23
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

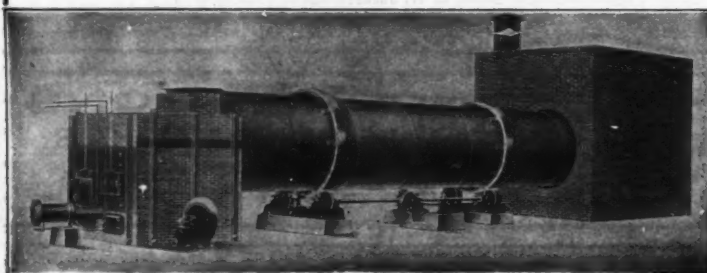
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	2½	@2½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10	@10
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	5	@5
Kips.....	18	@18

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SPECIAL ENAMEL**
Hard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable
Prices Right. Ask us
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Watch Page 48
for
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
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Send for Catalogue T. B.

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68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14	@15
Good native steers	13 1/2	@14
Native steers, medium	12	@12 1/2
Helpers, good	10	@11
Cows	9	@10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	16	@16
Fore Quarters, choice	11	@11

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	32	@32
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	24	@24
Steer Loin, No. 1	25	@25
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Steer Loin, No. 2	18	@18
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	24	@24
Cow Loin	12	@12
Cow Short Loin	18	@18
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	14	@14
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 1	10	@10
Steer Ribs, No. 1	15	@15
Steer Ribs, No. 2	15	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 1	13	@13
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12	@12
Cow Ribs, No. 3	10	@10

Rolls	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Steer Round, No. 1	11	@11
Steer Round, No. 2	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Cow Round	9	@9
Flank Steak	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Rump Butts	12	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	9	@9
Cow Chucks	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8	@8
Steer Plates	8	@8
Medium Plates	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	9	@9
Briskets, No. 2	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	7	@7
Cow Navel Ends	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Fore Shanks	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12	@12
Trimnings	8 1/2	@8 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	4 1/2	@6
Hearts	5	@5 1/2
Tongues	17	@17
Sweetbreads	19	@19
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Livers	5	@5
Kidneys, each	4	@4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12	@12
Light Carcass	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Good Carcass	16	@16 1/2
Good Saddle	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	14	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Sweetbreads	26	@26
Calf Livers	27	@27
Heads, each	25	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	16	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	18	@18
Saddles, Caul	18	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Caul Lamb Fores	14 1/2	@14 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddle	20	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	13	@13
Good Sheep	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Medium Saddle	14	@14
Good Saddle	16	@16
Good Fores	12	@12
Medium Racks	11	@11
Mutton Legs	15	@15
Mutton Loin	9	@9
Mutton Stew	8	@8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10	@10 1/2
Pork Loin	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Tenderloins	23	@23
Spare Ribs	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Butts	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Hocks	8	@8
Trimnings	8	@8
Extra Lean Trimnings	13	@13
Tails	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Snouts	5	@5
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6	@6
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	9	@9
Cheek Meat	8	@8
Hog Livers, per lb.	3	@3 1/2
Neck Bones	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Pork Hearts	6	@6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Pork Tongues	13	@13
Slit Bones	5	@5
Tail Bones	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Brains	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Backfat	10	@10
Hams	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Calas	10 1/2	@10 1/2

Bellies

Shoulders

Sausage.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10	@10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10	@10
Choice Bologna	11	@11
Frankfurter	12	@12
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Tongue	14	@14
Mixed Sausage	11	@11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	15 1/2	@15 1/2
New England Sausage	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	12	@12
Berliner Sausage	12	@12
Oxford Butts in casings	21	@21
Polish Sausage	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Garlic Sausage	11	@11
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Farm Sausage	17	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11	@11
Pork Sausage, short link	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll	12	@12
Delicatessen Loaf	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Jellied Roll	18 1/2	@18 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	25 1/2	@25 1/2
German Salsami	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Italian Salsami (new goods)	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Holsteiner	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Mettwurst	14	@14
Farmer	20 1/2	@20 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.45	@1.45
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20	@2.20
Pork links, kits	2.00	@2.00
Pork links, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.00	@2.00
Polish sausage, kits	1.95	@1.95
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.50	@2.50
Frankfurts, kits	2.05	@2.05
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.70	@2.70
Blood sausage, kits	1.55	@1.55
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.00	@2.00
Liver sausage, kits	1.55	@1.55
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.00	@2.00
Head Cheese, kits	1.55	@1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.00	@2.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.00	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.75	
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	—	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.15	
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15	
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	14.50	
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.00	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50	
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	17.75	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$19.50	
Plate Beef	19.00	
Prime Mess Beef	18.00	
Jess Beef	—	
Beef Hams (250 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00	
Rump Butts	22.00	
Mess Pork	23.00	
Clear Fat Backs	23.00	
Family Back Pork	23.50	
Bean Pork	17.25	

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Pure lard	11	@11
Lard, substitute, tes.	11	@11
Lard, compound	11	@11
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	79	@79
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	11	@11
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	—	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2	@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16	@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16	@22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2	@15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	14	@14
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Extra Short Clears	12 1/2	@12 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Butts	9	@9
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	—	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17	@17
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Skinned Hams	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 1/2	@11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	23	@23
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	16	@16
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2

Dried Beef Sets	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	26	@26
Dried Beef Knuckles	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	21	@21
Regular Boiled Hams	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	26	@26
Boiled Calas	18	@18
Cooked Loin Rolls	28	@28
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18	@18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	16	@16
Beef export rounds	30	@30
Beef middles, per set	56	@56
Beef bungs, per piece	17	@17
Beef weasands	8	@8
Beef bladders, medium	40	@40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	70	@70
Hog casings, free of salt	45	@45
Hog middles, per set	10	@10
Hog bungs, export	16	@16
Hog bungs, large, medium	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	6	@6
Hog bungs, narrow	3	@3
Imported wide sheep casings	90	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80	@80
Imported medium sheep casings	80	@80
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.02 1/2	@3.05
Hoof meal, per unit	2.55	@2.90
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.55	@2.90
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95	@2.97 1/2
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95	@2.97 1/2
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50	@2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00	@2.70
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	2.20	@2.30
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00	@28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00	@23.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. av.	150.00	@175.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00	@32.00
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@35.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00	@50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50	@65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50	@80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00	@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00	@30.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.10	@10.10
Prime steam, loose	9.75	@9.77
Leaf	9	@9 1/2
Compound	10	@10 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2	@11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Tallow	nom	@nom
Grease, yellow	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Grease, A white	9	@9

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12	@12 1/2
Oleo stock	10	@11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70	@70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	62	@64
Corn oil, loose	8.50	@8.60

TALLOW.

Edible	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Prime city	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Prime country	9	@9
Packers' prime	9	@9 1/2
Packers' No. 1	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Packers' No. 2	7 1/2	@8

GREASES.

White, choice	8 1/2	@9
White, "A"	8 1/2	@8 1/2
White, "B"	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Bone	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Crackling	8 1/2	@8 1/2
House	7 1/2	@8
Yellow	7 1/2	@8
Brown	7	@7 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2	@6
Glycerine, C. P.	51	@53
Glycerine, dynamite	43	@45
Glycerine, crude soap	30 1/2	@31
Glycerine, candle	34 1/2	@34 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	68	@69 NY
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 1/2	@67 1/2
Soap stock, bls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2	@4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.95	@2.00

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.00@1.05
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.10@1.15
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.15@1.20
Red oak lard tierces.....	1.30@1.35
White oak lard tierces.....	1.45@1.50
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops..	1.90@2.00

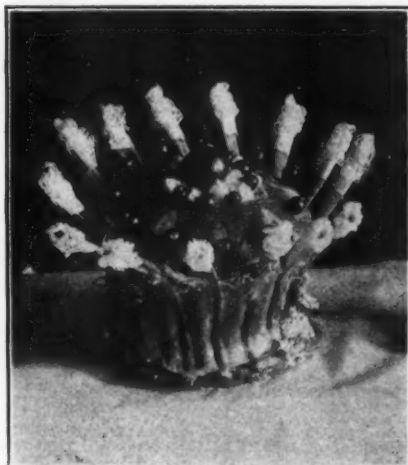
Retail Section

TWO MEAT NOVELTIES

As a sort of postscript to his series of articles on "Meat Cuts and Their Uses," which have appeared in recent issues of The National Provisioner, Richard Webber adds a description of two fancy cuts which can be made for particular customers from lamb or mutton. One is the well-known "crown roast" of lamb, and the other a "mock duck" or "duck of mutton," which may be made either of mutton or lamb. These two novelties are here illustrated from photographs taken by Mr. Webber in his New York market.

Crown of Lamb.

A very fancy roast can be prepared with two racks of lamb. The bones at the chine are separated—with a knife is best—and the rib bones are cleaned of meat as in a "frenched" chop. The racks are placed back to back and fastened together by white cord being run between the ribs at each end near the chine, and tied. The whole is stood upon the chine, and the separating of the chine



CROWN OF LAMB.

bones as mentioned permits it to take a circular shape, with the bones standing upright. The points of these are embellished with small pieces of vegetables cut in fancy shapes, or with chop frills. The space between the backs of the racks is filled in with the meat and fat taken from the ribs and chopped. From the description given, and from the illustration, it is easy to see the roast has taken the shape of a crown.

Mock Duck.

Another meat novelty is a "mock duck" or "duck of lamb" or mutton, usually of mutton. This is made by removing all the bones from a "short" forequarter except the shoulder bone. The neck is turned in and the whole rolled—back to breast—and tied. The shoulder bone and the bone attached represent the neck and bill of the duck. Into a slit at the opposite end is inserted the socket part of the shoulder blade, thus making a tail. A lettuce leaf attached to each side will give the illusion of wings, as shown in the illustration.

MEAT PRICES IN BERLIN.

The rise in meat prices in Berlin during the past year is strikingly illustrated in the figures compiled by the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, which shows various prices at the beginning of the present year compared to a year previous. The prices are given per pound in cents, as follows:

	Dec. 29, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1914.
Beef, loin	40	24.8
Beef, breast	34.7	20.7
Veal, shoulder	42.8	24.3
Veal, breast	40.8	22.4
Lamb, shoulder	41	24
Lamb, breast	37.6	21.6
Pork, spare ribs	33.3*	23.1
Fresh ham	33.3*	20.9
Pork, shoulder, tripe	33.3*	20.2
Smoked bacon, fat	54.7*	25.7
Smoked bacon, lean	50*	28.3
Smoked ham	71.4*	41.7
Butter	63.8*	40
Lard	59.5*	26.2
Eggs, each	6.7	3.4

*Official maximum prices, beyond which dealers are not allowed to go.



MOCK DUCK.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' MEAT RATIONS.

A young Englishman serving in the Medical Corps of the British Army, writing to a friend in New York, says in an interesting letter:

"We get beef (chilled quarters) and mutton, and I believe one pound (including bone) is supposed to be provided each man each day.

"What happens is that the cooks start backing up the quarter into little bits for stew, after taking the porterhouse, etc., for the officers, as is of course only right! And then, when they think of it—for cooks as a class are merry fellows and like their bit of fun—they put on some water and drop the meat in and trust to luck.

"They have been known to substitute sugar for salt, but it isn't their fault—they should color them differently before issue! Generally, now, we get good stew with vegetables in it, and most of the meat can be bitten with the naked tooth, but not always!"

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Nicholas Hutter has sold his interest in the meat firm, Hutter & Teehey, Mt. Sterling, Ill., to his partner, Edward Teehey.

D. R. Davis has sold his meat market on Lafayette Avenue, Moundsville, W. Va., to A. J. Mason of Wheeling, W. Va.

A meat market has been opened in connection with H. G. Broadbear's grocery, 306 South Park Avenue, Waukegan, Ill., by Frank Aldridge.

H. E. Reese has sold his meat market at 97 South Main Street, Gloversville, N. Y., to John E. Berghoff.

Joseph Bozek has purchased a half interest in Louis F. Kacemarzyk's grocery and meat business on Anderson Avenue, Forestville, Conn.

Edward Johnson's new meat market in Morrison, Ill., has been opened. Mr. Johnson was formerly a meat dealer in La Porte City, Ill.

H. R. Meehan will open a new market in the Flanders Block, on West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.

The City Meat Market in Richford, Vt., has been purchased by E. J. Colcord from A. P. Lavalley.

A meat market has been opened in the Perrault Block, Seminary Avenue and Chapin Street, Binghamton, N. Y., by William H. Torphy.

Mr. Buzewick will open a fish market in connection with the meat market of Drury & Richards in Athol, Mass.

The banquet of the Butchers & Grocers Association of Meriden, Conn., was held Tuesday evening, February 8th.

The meat market of Edward B. Tracy on Curtiss Street, Bristol, Conn., was entered by burglars, and provisions amounting to nearly \$100 were stolen.

A meat and grocery market on Cass Avenue, Joliet, Ill., has been purchased by William Murphy.

Sherman & Son have sold their meat market in the Platt Building, Sac City, Iowa, to T. Miller of Ute, Iowa.

Frank Wright has sold a half interest in his meat market at Camp Point, Ill., to F. Ripple.

Morris Kauder, a butcher, residing at No. 231 West 141st Street, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$1,032 and no assets.

A meat market has been opened on West Green Street, West Hazelton, Pa., by Joseph Disa.

The meat market of P. Lundahl will be moved to a new location on South Market Street, Paxton, Ill.

The meat market in North Freedom, Wis., conducted by Deyhle & Schenkat has been damaged by fire.

Baker Bros., who operate a chain of meat markets in the South, have opened new markets at 426 Granby Street and 322-24 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

Richard Marcus has sold his meat and grocery store at 522 Haynes Street, Cadillac, Mich., to W. L. Stinson of Cadillac and V. H. Given of Grand Rapids.

George Flough's butcher shop in Lithopolis, Ohio, has been badly damaged by fire.

William Poor has sold his meat market in Frankton, Ind., to John Ring.

Louis Marks, a butcher at 145 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy.

A meat market has been opened in the Kroulik Building, Hanover, Kansas, by George Kueck.

George Adecock has sold his meat and grocery market in Macomb, Ill., to his brother, Leon Adecock.

Yost Brothers' meat market at 255 West Market Street, York, Pa., has been burglarized.

A new meat market has been opened at 2000 South Adams Street, Peoria, Ill., by the Chicago Packing & Provision Company.

The meat business of Durden & Wilson in Hampton, Fla., has been purchased by T. M. Hagan.

A. D. Dunham has purchased the meat market of M. C. Lovello on Deport Avenue, Springfield, Vt.

A meat market will be opened at 1927 Main Street, Parsons, Kan., by Johnson & Son.

A meat market has been opened in the Alexander Building, Kirwin, Kansas, by Mr. Pierce.

A meat market will be opened in Trousdale, Kansas, by James Guglins.

J. H. Brotemarkle has sold his meat market in Agra, Kansas.

The Empire Meat Market in Vinita, Okla., conducted by J. H. Harlin, has been purchased by John Nazworthy.

Hemphill & Killian have opened a meat market in Caney, Kansas.

John Keiser has been succeeded in the meat business at Alto, Mich., by Edward Sneed.

Joseph Dronby has engaged in the meat business on West Iron Street, Ishpeming, Mich.

Charles Campbell has been succeeded in the meat business at Mears, Mich., by John Lind.

J. C. Lewis has sold his meat and grocery market in Fargo, N. D., to M. A. Bloom of Laverne.

The market formerly occupied by Albert Gusie in South Stillwater, Minn., has been taken over by Fred Redlich, who, assisted by his brother, William Redlich, is conducting the market.

E. W. Gardner's meat market in Huron, Kansas, has been taken over by L. S. Horton.

R. T. and Oakley Newman have opened a meat market at 932 East Seventh Street, Galena, Kansas.

A meat market has been opened in the rear of the Mercantile Store, Calumet, Okla., by Henry Jarvill.

J. L. Purcell has opened a butcher shop in Wathena, Kansas.

Colby Brothers have purchased J. M. Scott's meat and grocery business in Madill, Okla., and have named it "The City Grocery."

John Scholler has opened a meat market in Garden Plain, Kan., in the old Merrit & Schwier cream station.

Wm. Goodwin has disposed of his butcher shop in Auburn, Neb., to H. M. Brissey.

Seda & Chase are about to open a new butcher shop in Pierce, Neb.

J. H. Ewing has sold out his butcher shop in Bassett, Neb., to Simon Casey.

G. W. Smith has purchased the meat business of Thomas Jewett, in Eddyville, Neb.

Eli Brown has opened, as the "Pure Food Market," at 112 North Robinson Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Hathaway Bros. have opened a meat market at 126 Post Street, Spokane, Wash.

I. F. Kneeland has purchased the meat business of J. H. Farrand, in Sunnyside, Wash.

M. A. Bloom has engaged in the meat business at Michigan, N. D.

Jessen Brothers have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Nashua, Ia.

A new meat market has been opened in the Morse & Cook Block, Meriden, Conn., by former Mayor Daniel J. Donovan.

The meat firm of Milkovic & Markovic, situated at 97 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will remove from this city and start in the meat business in the western part of New York state.

Thomas M. Bergin of Utica, N. Y., has purchased the meat and grocery market in the Monyham Block, Ilion, N. Y., from Frank Howard.

Frank L. Fenwick, a butcher of Greenwich, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$2,001.80 and assets of \$1,174.38.

The meat market of Emil Blaskovic at 92 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., was robbed of nearly \$300.

The butchers of Wilmington (N. C.) have organized and formed the Meat Dealers' As-

sociation. The following officers have been elected for the coming year: John W. Batson, president; J. L. Middleton, secretary.

Bert Downs has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Kalamazoo, Mich.

L. M. Kehoe has opened a butcher shop at 854 Leith Street, Flint, Mich.

J. Doleshal has disposed of his meat business at North Lake Avenue and Mariposa Street, Pasadena, Cal.

H. Rabinowitz has disposed of the Exposition Grocery & Market at 2608 National Avenue, San Diego, Cal., to Isidore Rosenthal.

Patty & Hobbs have succeeded to the meat business of Patty & Adams, in Carrizozo, N. M.

H. M. Brissey has purchased the meat market of Wm. Goodwin in Auburn, Neb.

Percy Lind is planning the erection of a butcher shop in Mabel, Minn.

Joseph Peltz has engaged in the meat business at Valparaiso, Neb.

Luke Fagan has opened a new butcher shop in Franklin, Neb.

J. D. Morehouse has engaged in the meat business at Davenport, Neb.

J. G. Robinson of Humeston, Iowa, has purchased the Anderson & Allison meat market in Knoxville, Iowa.

Charles Crouse is having his meat and fish market on West Main Street, Waynesboro, Pa., remodeled.

Meyer Mandel, 59 years old, and a member of Mandel & Reis, meat dealers in Gansevoort, Washington & Wallabout Markets, died at his home, 153 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The firm of Waltman & Thauron has succeeded Whittaker & Waltman as proprietors of the meat market at 414 Mulberry Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.

Charles S. Stanley, a meat dealer, died at his home, 67 Liberty Street, Danvers, Mass., at the age of 57.

A. L. Danielson of Estherville has purchased W. S. Noble's meat market in Algona, Iowa.

The meat market at 208 East Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa, formerly conducted by W. E. Rupert, has been sold to C. E. Scharfenberg.

John Fisher has disposed of his meat market in St. Joseph, Ill.

Roger C. McCormick has purchased the meat market on North Pittsburg Street, Connellsville, Pa., formerly conducted by W. T. Muir.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

hands, the principal varieties taken were native cows, butt brands and Colorado steers mostly January hides. One packer cleaned up 2,100 January butt branded steers at 19½c. and 2,100 January Colorados at 19c. Another cleaned up about 2,000 late September to February 10. Butt branded steers and Colorados salted together at 19c., these hides will run over 60 per cent. Colorados. A small lot of 300 November, December and January cows, all weights, brought 20c. January native steers are nominally quoted at 26½c., native steers 23c., butt brands 19c. to 20c., Colorados 19 to 19½c., cows all weights 20 to 21½c., native bulls 18½ to 19c. The Brooklyn packers cleaned up their January cows all weights at 20c., estimated to be about 6,000 to 7,000 hides.

CALFSKINS.—The packer calfskin market is strong and active. Light weight skins are bringing a premium over heavies. Tanners are continually in this market but fail to fill their wants. One large packer cleaned up his February production at advanced rates. Twelve hundred 5 to 7 lbs. skins sold at \$2.45. One thousand 7 to 9 lbs. sold at \$2.85 and 1,000 9 to 12 lbs. at \$3.25. These prices are considered high for the poorest skins of the year. New York cities are nominally quoted as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$2.40 to \$2.45, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.85 to \$2.90, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$3.25 to \$3.30. The country calfskin market is unchanged. Good stock is scarce and just as soon as a carload lot is accumulated sellers easily dispose of them at firm prices. Holders that have small lots are nominally quot-

ing them as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.95 to \$2.00, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50 to \$2.55, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.90 to \$2.95.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The easiness continues, but trading has been quiet, as not all dealers are willing to book business at the lower values which buyers are talking. The sentiment is mixed, with buffs ranging from 17½c. to 18c. Heavy hides seem to be the weakest end, with extremes relatively firmer than 45 pounds and up. Extremes are nominally quoted at 19½ to 20c., the outside figure will only be paid for desirable lots.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market continues strong and steadily advancing. Large buyers are operating freely at full prices. Three thousand Puerto Cabellos moved early in the week at 32c., which is in line with the last sale. Eight thousand Orinocos sold at 32½c., 3,000 on spot and 5,000 to arrive. Small lots of Maracaibos and Honduras were reported sold at 31½c. and late in the period a new rate of 32½c. was established on Bogotas this being an advance of ½c. over previous trading, putting Bogotas and Orinocos on the same basis. Importers are now talking 33c. for new arrivals. A small lot of 300 Central Americans held by one broker moved at 31½c., with other holders firm at 32c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—An active market for frigorifico hides as noted last week at steady to strong prices. The total sales for the week are about 22,000. Early in the period under review Argentina sold 11,000 steers at 25½c. c. & f. Stockholm. These hides were about 45 per cent Januarys and 55 per cent Februarys. Argentina also sold 5,000 February steers at 24½c. C&F New York and La Plata 4,000 steers at 25c. C&F New York, February salting. These hides are the best of the season and tanners are willing to pay these prices rather than buy long haired winter domestic hides. Sansinena sold 2,000 January cows at 25½c. C&F New York. Quotations Sansinenas 25c. last paid for steers, La Plates 25c., Armours 24½c., Argentinas 24½c., Campanas 25½c. last paid, Uruguays 24½c. nominal.

Boston.

The hide trade in New England has been very moderate during the past week. Ohio buffs are quoted at 18 to 18½c., with extremes at 20 to 20½c. No business of any account has been transacted during the week under review. The southern hide market is firm and prices are well maintained without much activity. Offerings are light and it is reported that country dealers are receiving only a few hides. Far southern are offered at 10½ to 17c.; middle southern 17 to 17½c.; and northern southern 18 to 18½c. Several cars of Canadian hides have sold recently. Two cars of 25-50 December salting brought 19c. Canadian buffs are offered in this market around 18 to 18½c., but are slow sellers. Current receipts of New England hides 25-50 are offered at 19 to 19½c., depending on take-off, etc. There have been sales at both figures, the higher price being on hides which run back into the fall.

The calfskin market is bare of stock of all weights and there is no immediate relief in sight. Prices are stiffening after each sale and it is harder to get skins at the gathering points because of the strong competition. 4 to 5 lb. skins are offered at \$1.50; 5 to 7's, \$2.10; 7 to 9's, \$2.60 to \$2.65; and 9 to 12's, \$3.10.

Philadelphia.

The hide market is weak and sales are being made at concessions. The market is keeping well cleaned up and there is very little stock of salting prior to January 1 now being offered. Packers have shown willingness to meet tanners' views and sales are being made at reductions all along the line. 2000 native steers, all stuck throats, moved at 22½c., but it is doubtful if over 22c. could now be obtained. The same applies to a sale of native cows at 21½c., with 21c. hard to obtain for strictly stuck throat stock and cutthroats being offered at 20½c. not taken. A sale of 2000 buffs was made at 18c. for fall stock with 17½c. best bid for late receipts.

New York Section

W. F. Colladay, of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Victor H. Munnecke, head of the Armour beef department at Chicago, was in New York during the past week.

Morris Kauder, butcher, residing at No. 231 West 141st street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities \$1,032, to three creditors; no assets.

The Association of Ice Manufacturers of Long Island held its sixth annual banquet at the Marlborough Hotel on Thursday evening of this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 12, 1916, average as follows: Domestic beef, 11.16 cents per pound.

Federal Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris Buchsbaum, butcher, of No. 511 Amsterdam avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

Vice-President J. A. Howard, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, who has been abroad for several weeks, is expected to return to New York on the next steamer.

The annual beefsteak dinner of the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company takes place on Thursday evening, March 2, at Terrace Garden. This is an event to which the trade always looks forward with pleasant anticipation.

W. S. Nicholson, head of the S. & S. Company's provision department at Chicago, has been sending his friends in the trade notice of the arrival of a brand-new son and heir at his Chicago home. The youngster's name is Ralph, and he arrived on January 30.

Among S. & S. visitors to New York this week were General Manager J. A. Hawkinson, V. D. Skipworth of the executive staff at Chicago, General Superintendent of Plants Jacob Moog, Ed Clair of the general superintendent's office and E. B. Kitzinger, general purchasing agent.

E. N. Heymann, the well-known salesman for Berth Levi & Company, and one of the recognized selling experts of the casings business, is soon expected to resume his business duties after an illness of several months. He has been laid up with grip and rheumatism, and his friends throughout the trade will be glad to see him back again.

Vice-President W. Hayward Noyes, of Swift & Company of New York, who has been in Roosevelt Hospital, was sufficiently recovered this week so that he could be removed to his home at Tenafly, N. J. His condition showed marked improvement and his hosts of friends in the trade are expecting to see him back at his desk before a great while.

Meyer Mandle, formerly a member of the firm of Mandle & Reis, wholesale dealers in meats, died at his home, 153 Waverly avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 59 years. He was a native of Manhattan and moved to Brooklyn about twenty-five years ago to enter business. He was at one time a director of the Wallabout Market Business Men's Association.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1916: Meat.—Manhattan, 30,282 lbs.; Brooklyn, 60,417 lbs.; The Bronx, 5 lbs.; total, 90,704 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 37,137

lbs. Game and Poultry.—Manhattan, 3,530 lbs.; Brooklyn, 37 lbs.; The Bronx, 24 lbs.; total, 3,591 lbs.

The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society will hold its twenty-second reception and ball on Tuesday evening, February 22, 1916, at the Lyceum, 86th street and Third avenue. The society is composed of employees of the Richard Webber Markets, and the affair is one to which all look forward for a pleasant time. Messrs. Richard and William Webber, the proprietors of the Webber establishments, will lend their presences to help make the ball a success. The committees have done their utmost to make this affair better than any which has gone before.

The Gansevoort Marketmen's Association held its annual banquet at the Hotel Biltmore on Saturday evening, February 12. More than 450 ladies and gentlemen were present and it was a distinguished affair in every particular. President John Buckle presided with grace and distinction, and many of his friends in the meat trade were there to applaud his success as a toastmaster. The speakers were President Buckle, District Attorney Swann, State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis, and State Senator James Walker. Both Swann and Travis are old associates of the Gansevoort trade and were warmly welcomed. Dancing followed the conclusion of the dinner.

Butchers who know just how much of a nuisance a dog is around a butcher shop will applaud Commissioner of Health Dr. Haven Emerson, of New York City, who told the Council of Jewish Women in New York last week that he would like to get all the dogs out of New York City. He would not agree with one of the members that cats were equally objectionable. "Of course, it is disagreeable to be awakened in the night by a cat," he admitted, "but the only disease they carry is rabies, and that is when they have been bitten by a dog. There were 3,000 dog fights in New York last year, and many people were bitten even with the dogs muzzled and on leashes."

MANHATTAN SANITARY ASSO. DINNER.

The fourth annual banquet of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association at the Hotel Astor, on Tuesday evening, was fully up to the standard of its very successful predecessors. It was thoroughly enjoyable in every respect, except for the absence of President W. H. Noyes, who could not attend because of illness. But he certainly would have been proud of his so-called "substitute," Walter Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Company, who made it apparent that the Association has two toastmasters who are just as efficient in that capacity as in managing a packinghouse.

The principal speaker of the evening was Justice John Ford, of the Supreme Court of New York State, who was deliciously witty and informal, and who won the hearts of his audience by his informality and also by the keen seriousness of his address.

Justice Ford said, among other things:

"For a quarter of a century our woful state of unpreparedness to defend our country from attack has been a nightmare to me. It is undoubtedly true, as was recently declared by a prominent citizen, that a call from the President would bring into being an army of a million men between the rising of the sun and the going down thereof.

"An army, did I say? No, an unorganized, helpless, useless mob.

"What would the President do with them?

Where would he put them? How would they live? Where their shelter, food, clothing, blankets? Kitchener's first call for volunteers was for 100,000 only, because that was all the British Government was able to care for until such time as larger facilities could be provided for handling them.

"Even if we indulge the extravagant assumption that the primary bodily needs of the million volunteers could be provided, how about their physical health, their hygienic conditions of living, their medical care and attention, an adequate hospital and ambulance service for them?

"I am now speaking, not of active service, but of peace conditions, the state the volunteers would find themselves in on the day succeeding that of the mobilization of the million.

"How many of them would know how to make a fire in the pouring rain, to cook a ration at the fire when built, to put up a shelter tent, to safeguard their bodily health and comfort when thrown on their own resources in the field? Two-thirds of them would be as helpless as the babes in the woods.

"Then when rifles were given to them, I'll wager the first thing most of them would do would be to close one eye and try to peek down the muzzle with the other.

"Let us not deceive ourselves. To properly organize, drill and equip that million volunteers would take at least a year, and to send them into action against the trained troops of Europe within six months would be little less than wholesale murder.

"It is not for you or me to insist upon this or that plan of preparedness. That rests with Congress. There are military experts of the highest order in the service of the government, who know the needs of the country and how best to meet them, and whose professional knowledge and patriotic counsel are at the service of our national legislature.

"Let us as citizens make known to our respective representatives in the Congress that we expect them to put aside partisan considerations, formulate some adequate plan of preparedness which has the approval of our most competent military experts and enact it into law without unnecessary delay, to the end that the awful danger may be removed which now threatens our beloved country."

Justice Ford went on to discuss our defenseless position and urged the necessity not only for a strong navy, but also for a powerful merchant marine.

"My appeal for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine is not based, however, upon either sentimental or mercenary grounds, but is founded upon its necessity as a means of national defense.

"We need a merchant marine as a training school to fit seamen and mechanics to man the navy. The ship yards in which the vessels are built would furnish the men and means for the repair of warships damaged in action at convenient points along both coasts. Most important of all it would in time of war supply the transports for coal, provisions and supplies without which the effectiveness of the navy would be largely neutralized in any operations distant from home ports.

"In brief, a merchant marine would mean established plants, skilled labor and experience in abundance to do for our navy what the similar instrumentalities brought into being through the immense merchant fleet of Great Britain are now doing for the navy of that country.

"Three plans have been discussed for restoring the American flag to the ocean, either one of which would be acceptable if only it were put into operation.

"First, encouragement to overseas shipping in the form of direct bounties sufficient to enable American ships to compete successfully with foreign vessels. But the payments would be so large that I do not believe the people would approve this plan.

"Second, abrogation of the treaties and conventions which now forbid discrimination and restoration of the old discriminating tonnage taxes and customs duties. This plan is

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NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

fraught with danger of all sorts of entanglements with foreign nations, involves long delay and seems to me impracticable.

"Third, the plan proposed by the President, for the government to take the bull by the horns and buy and build the ships needed as naval auxiliaries. While this plan by no means would solve the merchant marine problem in its larger aspect, yet so far as the naval need is concerned it would meet the situation perfectly and at a minimum of expenditure.

"Since the need for the ships is as vital as for more naval vessels, and no other practicable way of getting them is in sight, it seems to me we should take this short cut to get them and thus round out the program of preparedness.

"The United States is a nation of peace. It will attack no country. All we ask of other nations is that they leave us alone to work out our own salvation in our own way. To insure immunity from foreign interference and to maintain peace for ourselves in the development of our American civilization, are the purposes of our warlike preparations.

"But these purposes comprehend all that we live for, and all that we hope for. By all that binds the hearts and minds and souls of men we are obligated to hand down to future generations of Americans, undimmed and undiminished, the priceless heritage of American liberty which we received from our fathers and now enjoy in unstinted measure."

Hon. Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State, made a very deep impression upon his hearers in stating that he wanted the co-operation of all those who are subject to the laws of the State which are enforceable by his department, and that it is his idea that laws are not necessarily enforced if they are understood, but that trouble comes because of genuine ignorance of laws which departments are required to enforce.

Other speakers were Dr. J. J. Hayes, chief inspector of the association; James Dalton, the veteran friend of the trade, and Secretary George L. McCarthy, of the American Meat Packers' Association.

Those present at the dinner were: Abraham Strauss, Louis Adler, D. A. Harrington, F. A. Harrington, Jacob Block, Edw. F. O'Neill, Leo. S. Joseph, Allen McKenzie, R. C. Bonham, Fred C. Turner, H. A. Russell, F. W. Lyman, Thos. Halligan, William Dalton, Augustus Tietgen, I. Atwood Davis, L. F. Gerber, J. Schmidt, W. Robinson, C. L. Tingle, William Hyland, H. E. Trautman, M. Sanders, A. Worms, Moe. Frank, Emanuel Frank, E. J. Mayer, R. W. Shannon, A. M. Hayes, C. J. Higgins, John Shea, E. J. Clarry, Marton A. Shea, Abraham Frank, Ferdinand Frank, M. Scanlan, Davis Scanlan, R. D. Scanlan, Louis Frank, W. Blumenthal, H. A. Smith, T. Mitchell, Chas. Hutwelker, Alex. H. Figge, Samuel Plaut, Walter Plaut, Henry Plaut, L. Jacobs, Albert T. Rohe, William Rohe, W. H. Edwards, Sam Wechsler, Ike Moskowitz, Harry Moskowitz, J. S. De Voss, T. C. Sullivan, W. A. Johns, Edward Fetter-

ly. A. F. Hunt, George J. Edwards, John Buckle, Dr. J. J. Hayes, Lucius P. Brown, Hon. Chas. S. Wilson, Hon. Edward Swann,

Hon. John Ford, George L. McCarthy, Wm. Wirsing, Morris Weisbart, and Jesse H. Rodman.

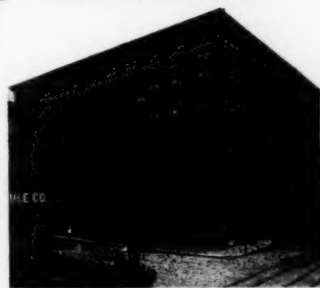
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Because the performance of the J-M Insulation in your service is bound to prove completely satisfying. J-M Responsibility assures you of that.

And this is just as important to your refrigerator builder as to you. Because the efficiency of J-M Insulation helps the refrigerators he builds make good. Every such installation is a "boost" for the builder as well as a satisfaction to the owner.

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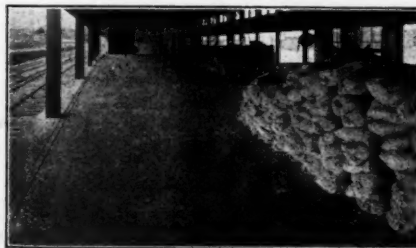
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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.90@8.10
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@7.85
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@7.50
Bulls.....	5.00@7.50
Cows.....	3.00@6.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	7.10@8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@13.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime.....	10.00@12.00
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 8.50
Live sheep, common.....	@ 5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.75
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.75
Pigs.....	8.00@ 8.25
Roughs.....	@ 7.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13 @14
Choice native light.....	@13½
Native, common to fair.....	11½@12½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@13
Choice native light.....	@12½
Native, common to fair.....	@11
Choice Western, heavy.....	@11
Choice Western, light.....	@10½
Common to fair Texas.....	@10
Good to choice heifers.....	@12
Common to fair heifers.....	@10
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@ 9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10¼@10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@16½	@17
No. 2 ribs.....	@14½	@15
No. 3 ribs.....	@13	@13
No. 1 loins.....	@16½	@18
No. 2 loins.....	@14½	@16
No. 3 loins.....	@13	@14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	15½@16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@13	14 @15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@12	13 @13½
No. 1 rounds.....	@11½	12 @12½
No. 2 rounds.....	@10½	@11½
No. 3 rounds.....	@10	@11
No. 1 chucks.....	@10½	@12½
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 9½	@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@18
Western calves, choice.....	@16½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@14½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@19
Lambs, choice.....	@18
Lambs, good.....	@17
Lambs, medium to good.....	@16
Sheep, choice.....	@14
Sheep, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, culls.....	@11½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@12
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@11½
Smoked shoulders.....	@12½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@16½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@15
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@17½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @15
Frozen pork loins.....	—@—
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@14
Shoulders, Western.....	@12
Butts, regular.....	@14
Butts, boneless.....	@16
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @13½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	8 @10c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	10 @14c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	11 @13c. a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@13c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@40
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@57
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@80

SPICES.

SPICES.		Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	24	26	
Pepper, Sing., black	18	20	
Pepper, Penang, white	22	24	
Pepper, red	27	30	
Allspice	5½	7½	
Cinnamon	16	20	
Coriander	5½	7½	
Cloves	22	25	
Ginger	20	23	
Mace	66	70	

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	36 @38
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 28
No. 2 skins.....	@ 26
No. 3 skins.....	@ 22
Branded skins.....	@ 22
Ticky skins.....	@ 22
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 26
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.30
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@3.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@3.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.30

No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.40
No. 2, havy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.15
Branded kips.....	@2.80
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.80
Ticky kips.....	@2.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Western, hens and med. toms, dry-pk., fancy.....	@30
Western, spring, dry-pk., fair to good.....	@28
Other western, spring, scalded, fancy.....	—@—
Kentucky and Tenn., dry-picked, choice.....	—@—
Tennessee, scalded, average best.....	—@—
Texas, dry-picked, fancy.....	—@—
Old hens.....	—@—
Old toms.....	@24

CAPONS.

Philadelphia, 8 to 10 lbs. each.....	@32
Philadelphia, 9 to 7 lbs. each.....	@28
Ohio, 8 lbs. and over, each.....	@28
Ohio, 8 to 7 lbs. each.....	@27
Indiana, 8 lbs. and over each.....	@28
Indiana, 6 to 7 lbs. each.....	@27

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft meat, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 18 to 24 lbs. per doz., per lb.....	@27
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@23
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@19
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@20
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@25
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@22
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@18½
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz.....	@19½
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@42
Philadelphia, fancy roasters.....	@26
Phila. and L. I., aver. 6 to 7 lbs. to pair.....	@20
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair.....	1.00@1.25
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair.....	@18
Western, dry-pkd., corn-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair.....	@16½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 8 lbs. and over.....	@19
Other Western, scalded, 10 lbs. and over pair.....	@19
Other Western, scalded, mixed weights.....	@17
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 53 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	10½@20
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@15½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@18
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	@7.00
Ohio and Michigan spring ducks.....	—@—
Geese, Wisconsin, fancy.....	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	@16
Fowls, heavy.....	@17½
Roosters.....	@12
Ducks, State, Spring.....	@20
Geese, per lb.....	@15

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@ 35
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@ 35.00
Creamery, Firsts.....	29½ @33½
Process, Extras.....	24½ @25½
Process, Firsts.....	23 @23½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@26
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@24½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@23½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@22½
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	@19
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	@17

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@80.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@85.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 1
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	3.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.90
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.90

